The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Bill Battle Fought Over Again.

Cox Defends Butler and Butler Says "Shoo, Fly."

The Whisky Men Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Grant Misrepresented as to Georgia.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There was a long session of both Houses to-day, though nothing was accomplished. The Senate took up the Mississippi bill, and went over pretty much the same ground of discussion as was developed in the Virginia deliberation. The point at issue is precisely similar. The House bill proposes the same fundamental conditions that were applied to Virginia, while the Senate Judiciary Committee submit a substitute that they shall be declared admitted without conditions even. Sumner and Trumbull wound up the day's debate in a personal contest. No vote was reached.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House had a very lively discussion on the Legislative appropriation bill, so far as the votes were taken. The friends of retrenchment carried the day. A running debate took place on the usual amendments offered every session to cut off the mileage of members, during which there was

AN AMUSING SCENE

between Messrs. Cox, of New York, and Butler. The latter had been assailed on the Republican side; and charged, among other things, with absenteeism to attend law cases, and when Mr. Cox got the floor he proceeded with a sarcastic defense of Butler. The latter bolted over to the Democratic side, and, leaning over the corner of a desk, received in his face almost the gesticulation of the speaker. There was a good deal of amusement among the members at the ludicrous position of the two, interspersed with bursts of laughter, as Cox declared that he defended all of Butler's careers—his economical career, his military career, his career all the way through the Dutch Gap canal, his career in getting greenbacks and taking gold when he could get it, etc. At the close Cox sat down amid shouts of applause, but Butler remained leaning on the desk, intently looking at him for a minute, and then slowly rolling himself back to his seat, amid the increasing merriment. In a few moments he got the floor, and nearly all the Democratic side flocked over to the Republican aisles to see the fun. Every one was intent to hear the reply. Butler proceeded in a cool strain to oppose the inequality of the mileage system, but as he concluded he turned his face half away from Cox, as if in derision of his size, and, waving his hand towards him, said with much feeling, "As to the defense which the member from New York has made of me, I can only reply to him what every boy is saying in the street, what every hand-organ is grinding on the corner, 'Shoo, fly; don't bother me.'" The galleries shouted and clapped their hands, and there was such a succession of bursts of merriment and pounding of desks that it was some time before order was restored. Mr. Cox got the floor again finally, and went on to say that as it was known that Mr. Butler was a bad man he thought it worth while to defend him, and he was about to go ahead when he was cut off by a point of order, and there it ended; but the relative position, size and manner of the two members, taken in connection with the surroundings, made it altogether one of the funniest scenes witnessed in the House this session.

THE ASSASSINATED AMERICANS.

The President will to-morrow send to the House, in reply to a resolution, the official telegram from our Consul at Havana, regarding the assassination of three Americans on Monday last. This dispatch does not differ from the newspaper account, but confirms it, and shows that the assault was wholly unprovoked and most inhuman in its details. The Consul is making every effort to capture the assassins, and it is probable that the Government here will take some steps.

GRANT ON GEORGIA.

The President to-day repudiated the recently published conversations attributed to him on Georgia affairs, and said that he had expressed no opinion one way or the other, as to what Congress should or should not do on the question of accepting the present reconstruction of the State. He complained that interested parties had misrepresented him to serve their own ends before the Senate.

WHISKY.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning heard a delegation in favor of extending the time for withdrawing whisky from bond to three years. The delegation represents the whisky interests of Western Pennsylvania Rye, Kentucky Bourbon, and Tennessee Robinson. They say these whiskies will not be fit for market until after two or three years, and their withdrawal as provided by present laws would involve the owners in great loss.

The delegation represents that there are thirteen millions of gallons of this whisky in the bonded warehouses, of which Kentucky owns six millions; and that the payment of the taxes two years before the whisky could be placed in the market, would involve them in ruin. A printed document covering these and other points, was laid before the Committee, but no vote was taken.

THE GOLD BUSINESS.

Gen. Porter, the Private Secretary of the President, was before the Gold Panic Committee to-day, and denied all of Gould and Fisk's evidence that any gold had been purchased for him with his knowledge. He said that in September he received a letter saying that such a purchase had been made for him, but he replied repudiating it, and saying that he had no money to invest in it.

TRANSFER OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Strenuous efforts are being made to effect a revokation of the order issued from the War Department on Tuesday, transferring certain officers from this city to other stations, and both the President and Secretary of War are beleged with applications to revoke portions of the order relating to some of the officers, and to allow them to remain on duty here.

THE PORTS OF ENTRY BILL.

The House Commerce Committee again discussed to-day Judd's bill allowing goods to be entered and appraised and the duties paid in Chicago, St Louis, and Cincinnati, and agreed to decide on Tuesday next whether it should be reported to the House.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue indicate a better enforcement of the laws in the West. The Supervisor of the Missouri and Kansas district reports that the assessments in that district for the month of January, 1870, are over one hundred per cent. in excess of the receipts for the corresponding month of last year.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

No additional evidence was taken to-day by the House Military Committee in the matter of the sale of cadetships. A letter has been received explaining the case charged on the Pennsylvania delegation of the last House, from which it appears that, in one of the Republican districts, a wealthy man, whose son was nominated to West Point by the Representative of the district in Congress, paid off some campaign debts after the member's election, but after the appointment had been made. This amounted to nearly $700, and, while it did not go into the member's pocket, it redounded to his benefit.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee heard a large delegation this morning representing the whisky interest of western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The Robertson county delegation state that there are 13,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond, which will not be ready for market under two or three years, and that its withdrawal and payment of tax, as provided by the present law, would involve serious loss, and in many instances ruin to the owners. The delegation urged that the time for withdrawal be made three years instead of one. The arguments of the delegation seemed to impress the committee favorably.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS

last week were $3,169,100.

GENS. SHERIDAN AND TERRY

have arrived, and had interviews with the President this morning. Gen. Sheridan was accompanied by Gen. Forsythe.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Chas. Clayton, Surveyor of Customs, San Francisco.

Samuel Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of the First District.

BUTLER'S DISABILITIES BILL.

The bill reported by Representative Butler to-day, from the Committee on Reconstruction, and recommitted, provides for the removal of political disabilities because of acts committed during the late rebellion. A person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of the bill may petition a court in the State or Territory in which he lives, giving particular description of acts done by him against the Government, and declaring he intends hereafter to act and conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the United States. He is required to pray to be restored to his rights and all he has lost, by his wrongful conduct. Publication is to be given that a hearing will be had on proving his statements by witnesses. The court shall issue a certificate restoring him to all his rights, thus removing his disabilities. False swearing is to be punished as in perjury cases. Removal of disabilities is not to affect property lost, captured, or destroyed by the army of the United States.

NASHVILLE.

A Secret Republican Circular—Action of the Legislature—A Vote of Censure not Improbable — Accidental Shooting.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 10.—There was a lively time in the House to-day in consequence of the reading of a secret circular signed by Secretary Fletcher, Comptroller Blackburn, and Radical members of the House, calling for a State convention of prominent Republicans on the 16th inst., looking to the reorganization of the Republican policy. The document contains the following language:

"The situation of the loyal people of Tenn. is alarming. Scarcely a day or a night transpires without some act of violence to the persons or property of Union men. The Legislature and convention, now in session, are willing to oppress them by any conceivable measure that they dare adopt. The Legislature has already passed laws the object of which is the oppression of black and white Unionists. The convention has determined to strike down the loyal judiciary, and fill their places with ex-rebels. To have been a Unionist during the war, has become a brand of disgrace, and cause for denunciation, public and private."

Reading of the document brought a dozen members to their feet, half of them ex Federal officers, who in turn denounced the statements as infamously false and slanderous. A couple of Republicans made a feeble show of defense, but could not point to a single instance of legislating against the interests of black or white Unionists. Finally the matter was referred to a special committee of five, and a resolution adopted authorizing them to send for persons and papers and requiring witnesses to testify on oath. The result of the matter will probably be a vote of censure to the members of the House, and may be something more severe for Secretary Fletcher and Comptroller Blackburn.

A special to the Banner from Springfield, Tenn., says that about 5 o'clock this evening Mrs. R. H. Bibb was accidentally shot and killed by her cousin, a lad named Thomas Hockersmith. The latter, on seeing what he had done, went screaming through the town, tearing his clothes from his back. He is now a raving maniac.

THE NORTHWEST.

Mass Meeting at Winnepeg—Letters from Home.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—At a mass meeting held at Fort Garry, Winnepeg, on the 1st ultimo, letters were read from Sir John Young, Governor General of the New Dominion, in which he says the people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions; that titles to every description of property will be guarded, and that all franchises which have existed, or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise, shall be duly continued or liberally conferred.

A message from Earl Granville to Sir John Young was also read to the effect that "the Queen had heard, with surprise and regret, that certain misguided persons had banded themselves together to oppose by force the entrance of the Lieutenant Governor into our territory at Red River. Her Majesty does not mistrust the loyalty of her subjects in the settlement, and can only ascribe to misunderstanding and misrepresentation their opposition to a change planned for their advantage. She relies on your government to explain the misunderstanding, and conciliate the good will of the people of Red River." The dispatch concludes: "The Queen expects from her representative that as he will be always too ready to receive well founded grievances, so will he exercise all power and authority she has entrusted to him, in support of order and suppression of unlawful disturbances."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—Gov. Geary has returned the Metropolitan police bill to the House with his objections.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10—Governor Geary, in his veto of the Metropolitan Police bills, says that to recognize the right of the Legislature to legislate especially for one city is to acknowledge that they have similar power over every other city, village, and borough within the State, and that, by the same reason, Congress possesses like power to legislate for different States, and make a grand Metropolitan Police bill, and to secure executive, legislative, and judicial power to a few persons and exclude the mass of the people. He is unprepared to sanction any such mischievous legislation, so anti-republican in character, and calculated to destroy the dearest privileges of the people.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—There was an exciting debate in the House to-day, touching the letter of Messrs. Trimble, Shackelford and others, inviting a meeting of Republicans at Nashville, and making strong charges against the Legislature. Amongst the signers of the letter are Republican members of the House, the Secretary of State, and the Controller. A committee of investigation was appointed.

New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 10—In the Legislature to-day Francis Kiernan was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and Jos. T. Bosworth to the Metropolitan Police Commission. In the Senate the amended excise law was discussed without final action.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The House Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the resolution referred to it in October last, proposing the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Jas. McArnold was elected Secretary of State, and Wm. F. Taylor First Auditor.

CUBA.

Subscription for the Widow and Orphans of Greenwald.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Late advices from the Eastern Department are received. Count Valmazeda arrived at Manzanillo on the 5th inst., and would leave for Bayamo, but the time uncertain.

Cassino Espanol, representing the wealthy and prominent Spaniards of Havana, has issued a document protesting against the vile, unwarrantable, and criminal assassination of Isaac Greenwald. A special meeting of that body was held, at which a subscription was started for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Greenwald.

NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton Packeries Burned—Policemen Shot—Fire at Port Gibson, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10—The cotton packeries, Kettingers & Collins', were burned to-day. Loss $100,000. Charles Merrifield perished in the flames.

Two policemen were dangerously shot to-day by a negro. Another policeman then shot the negro, seriously wounding him.

A private dispatch reports the destruction by fire of the business portion of the town of Port Gibson, Miss. The postoffice and hotel were among the buildings destroyed.

PITTSBURG.

Libel Suit—Excursion Party.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—Action was commenced to-day in the Civil Court, by Dr. J. C. Hill, against the Pittsburg Gazette, for libel, laying damages at $20,000.

An excursion party, consisting of merchants, city officers and directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, passed over their new bridge at Oil City, to-day.

Woman Suffrage in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—The Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention met in the Opera House this forenoon. The hall was about one-third full. The audience was composed, principally, of citizens of Columbus. Mrs. Dr. Cutter of Cleveland, President of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, called the Convention to order. Mrs. E. F. Crain of Dayton, was appointed Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. Phillips, of Columbus. The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Mrs. Graham of Cincinnati, Mrs. R. Dean of Jefferson, Mrs. M. M. Cole of Sidney, Mrs. G. F. Stewart of Norwalk, Mrs Janney of Columbus, Mrs. A. J. Boyer of Dayton, and Rev. Mr. Gorman of Columbus. Mrs. Cutter made two speeches, and occupied the greater part of the forenoon.

The afternoon session was largely attended. The committee on resolutions reported a resolution asking the Ohio Legislature to take steps to submit the question of female suffrage to the voters of Ohio at the next fall election. The resolution was discussed by Mr. Gid. T. Stewart and Mrs. Longley, and adopted.

At the evening session speeches were made by —— Bates, Mrs. M. M. Cole, and others.

Funeral of Congressman Hoag.

TOLEDO, Feb. 10.—The remains of the Hon. T. H. Hoag arrived here from Washington last evening under the escort of the Congressional Committee, and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. At the depot the cortege was met by the Board of Trade, in a body, and a large concourse of citizens, and escorted to the residence of the family. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was the most imposing affair ever witnessed in the city. Business was suspended. The Mayor, City Council, Board of Trade, and other civic bodies took part in the ceremonies. Many thousand persons attested their regard for the deceased by surrounding his residence during the services, and several hundred in carriages and on foot accompanied the remains to Forrest Cemetery where the body was interred in the family burying ground.

Cornell University.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Trustees of Cornell University held their semi-annual meeting to-day. Hon. Amasa J. Parker and J. H. Selridge were elected Trustees. Hon. Geo. W. Geddes was elected Professor of Agriculture, and John L. Swift, M. D., Professor of Microscopic Science. The reports presented show the institution to be in a prosperous condition.

☞ The Indianapolis Evening News has purchased and "merged" the Indianapolis Evening Mirror, and retains the Mirror's news editor. A "want of harmony" among the proprietors of the latter is said to have led to the sale. The Mirror for some weeks has been exceedingly weak.

NEW YORK.

The Richardson-McFarland Accident.

Mr. McFarland's Theory of Defense.

Richardson's Systematic Estrangement of Mrs. McFarland from Her Husband.

Financial and Commercial Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—It is announced to-day that the theory of the defense, in the McFarland trial, which is to commence Monday, will be to prove that, as far back as 1863-64, Mr. Richardson and his friends began their finally successful work of impressing himself and their joint principles upon Mrs. McFarland; also, that, in the gradual alienation Mrs. McFarland yielded to these influences, many incidents, hitherto unknown except to a few, and for the first time to be brought to light on this investigation, will be sought to be established, going to show her long time ago estrangement from him, and her studious misrepresentation of their circumstances and their mutual relations. To this end inquiry is likely to be instituted in regard to Mrs. McFarland's first public appearance as a reader and declaimer in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1863-64. The defense profess to be able to prove that at that period the lady suddenly appeared, self-heralded and unpresented, at the quiet capital of New Jersey; that she ingratiated herself into the good graces of several literary and leading gentlemen of the town, such as Messrs. C. C. Havens, Professor Phelps, Governor Alden, Chancellor Greene, Henry B. Pierce and others; and that under their own and other local auspices she successfully conducted a series of readings in the Model School Hall, and in Temperance Hall respectively; moreover, that the representations then submitted were that her husband was stated to be an educated and elegant Irish lawyer, was a partial, and at times wholly helpless, paralytic, of formerly affluent and now reduced circumstances, and that her friends and her necessities had impelled her to appear as a public reader. The references used by the lady will, it is said, comprise the names of Hon. Horace Greeley, Mr. Samuel Sinclair, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, and other persons of like pursuits and similar notoriety.

The defense will not carry out all their purposes unless they proceed as they propose in showing that these readings of Mrs. McFarland in Trenton were without the knowledge or consent of her husband; also that her husband's income was at that time amply sufficient to provide for herself and the children in comfort; that her husband was no paralytic, nor ever was, nor ever has been; that Mrs. McFarland's free use of Messrs. Richardson's, Sinclair's, and Greeley's names as long back as then was a surprise to her husband, who was unaware that they knew his wife or she them, and that such use of them as aforesaid is at least indicative of an intimacy for a longer period than has hitherto been maintained or thought to be capable of being established. This Trenton episode will be the starting point in the defense's chronological and successive series of evidence. It is given out that there will be no gap of time left unaccounted for, and the presence of Richardson as a visitor and friend of Mrs. McFarland will be traced week by week, and month by month, and year by year, from the time when Richardson escaped from Confederate captivity down to the eventide when he is mortally shot in the Tribune office.

A great deal of the facts, or alleged facts, has been already published. There is declared, however, to be a lot of entirely new testimony, which dovetails into this theory of the defense, of a secret and sucessive and systematic estrangement of Mrs. McFarland by Richardson.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

PORK AND LARD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—There was considerable activity and speculative advance in pork and lard to-day.

WALL STREET.

The chief feature in Wall street to-day was the active movement and general advance in all the leading railway shares and the strong tone of the stock market at the close.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at 4 to 6 per cent. for call loans, and prime indorsed business notes at 7 to 8 per cent.

BONDS.

The Government bond market declined, and but few bonds are offering. The offer to sell bonds to the Government below the market price by a leading firm, checked operations, and this event was used to hammer the market by parties who want to buy back the bonds which they sold short to the Government and others. The Central Pacifics were in active demand for investment, and closed strong at 96¼@96½, with more offering at the close. Union Pacifics were sold at 87@87½. The market closed dull but firm and with an improved tone.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 120¼, declined to 120⅛, and closed at 3 P. M. at 120⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 5½@6 per cent. After the Board adjourned the quotations were 120⅛@120¼ at the close at 6 P. M.

CHECK.

The death of Mr. J. A. Burrall, member of the Stock Exchange, was announced at the Board to-day.

THE STOCK MARKET

was active and buoyant, with frequent fluctuations throughout the day, but with a general tendency upward. The most active stocks were the Northwestern shares, which were the leading feature of the market—Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Fort Wayne, Pittsburg, New York Central, Michigan Central and St. Paul. In the Northwest shares the pool in the common stock manipulated the price from 73⅞@73¼, closing at 73½@73⅝. In the preferred the price was kept down by the pool for the purpose of buying the common stock cheap. The Vanderbilt party are bulling Lake Shore, New York Central and Harlem. Fort Wayne was strong and advanced, owing to the report that the Pennsylvania Central was working to obtain the control of the Northwest road to make a through line to the Pacific. New Jersey Central was strong and in demand.

SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES

were firm, except Virginias, which declined ½ per cent.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The committee intrusted with the investigation into the alleged frauds of Lanahan, book-keeper in the Methodist Book Concern, reported to-day that no frauds were committed, but that the charge of fraud against Lanahan arose from the inaccuracies of his successor. The committee further add that, since 1856, the profits of the establishment have averaged over $73,000, notwithstanding the financial panic of 1857 and the loss of the Southern trade during the rebellion.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance has elected Wm E. Dodge President. Among the Vice Presidents are Chief Justice Chase, Vice President Colfax, Jay Cook, Major General Howard and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. The Executive Committee have chosen Rev. Dr. Schenck Chairman.

EX-POSTMASTER ROBERTS, OF BROOKLYN,

filed bonds to-day to answer a charge of embezzlement. Ex-Postmaster Lincoln became his bondsman.

THE PETROLEUM BOARD OF TRADE

to-day agreed upon a form of contract that the gross average weight of packages shall not be less than 300 pounds nor more than 390 pounds. The color is to be standard white or better; burning test 110 Fahrenheit. The conditions agreed upon provide that the oils shall be held three days after delivery without expense to the buyer for storage and no weigher's certificate shall be valid if dated beyond four secular days previous to delivery. Weighers are to be appointed by the sellers, and the barrels to be weighed by half pounds, and the tares to be positive and indelibly marked on the barrels.

OVER DUE.

Eight steamers now over due.

UNDERVALUATION.

Custom authorities have seized the stock of Windmiller & Co., Inspectors, 20 Reed street, for undervaluation.

HORACE GREELEY

was to-day elected President of the American Institute.

The Schœppe Case.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—It is reported that Gov. Geary has refused to approve the bill passed last week directing the Supreme Court to review evidence and decide capital cases on their merits. It was passed to cover the case of Dr. Schœppe, now under sentence of death in Carlisle. Much evidence has been presented to the Governor, in the case, and it is generally conceded that if the Supreme Court shall decide there is no error in the record he will not be inclined to extend clemency to the prisoner. The record, as it now stands with the Executive, is most damaging to Schœppe.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

MR. SCHURZ introduced a joint resolution concerning colleges for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts.

It provides that no State that has not received its proportion of the grant of lands donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges, shall in future receive such lands, unless the colleges to be established shall provide facilities for the instruction of all, without regard to race or color. Referred to the Committee on Education.

HOSPITALS.

MR. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments a bill to re-organize hospital services.

POST ROUTE BILL.

MR. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffice, reported the House post route bill with amendments.

PIG IRON.

The greater portion of the morning hour was consumed by Mr. Scott in refutation of theories and statistics of Special Commissioner of internal revenue, particularly as to cost of manufacture of pig iron. He protested against the right of an officer clothed with the duty of collecting statistics for general information, to send to the Senate mutilated quotations and anonymous communications, containing erroneous statements of facts upon which Congress would be asked to base its legislation.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Trumbull said he desired to call up the Mississippi bill.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

MR. RAMSEY made an effort to bring before the Senate the bill to abolish the franking privilege, remarking that he had been instructed by the Postal Committee to urge its immediate consideration.

MR. MORRILL, of Me., being awarded the floor called for the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations to the naval service for the present year, which was passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL

was taken up. The question was stated to be upon the amendment of the Committee to strike from the bill the preamble and all conditions, leaving the simple proposition to admit the State to representation.

The bill gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the policy of imposing fundamental conditions prior to the representation of a State in Congress. Messrs. Trumbull, Norton and Stewart favored unconditional representation, and Messrs. Pomeroy, Edmunds and Wilson opposed it.

SENATOR SUMNER.

During the discussion Mr. Stewart corrected what he said was a misrepresentation of fact, made by the Senator from Massachusetts, [Sumner], during the debate on the Virginia bill. He said that in his controversy with the Senator from Illinois, [Trumbull], Mr. Sumner had assumed to be the author of the provisions in the reconstruction act of 1867, conferring suffrage upon the colored race.

This assumption Mr. Stewart claimed was unfounded, as was shown by the official records of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, by which it appeared the provision referred to originated in the House on the 12th of February, 1867, where it was offered by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. This was prior to the date on which Mr. Sumner claimed to have proposed the measure for the first before a committee of the Senate. He noticed the Senator was preparing to reply, and he hoped his [Sumner's] explanation of an attempt to appropriate to himself the credit belonging to another would include some satisfactory reason for his failure or refusal to vote on the bill submitting the Fifteenth amendment to the States.

MR. SUMNER submitted and had read a portion of the speech complained of by the Senator from Nevada, and claimed that his assertion had been simply that upon his own motion the provision referred to had been matured. He denied that his claim was as to its mere origin, but that it related to the maturity of the measure. He referred at length to various measures of reconstruction legislation which he had introduced and advocated at various times, all having for their object the establishment and enforcement of the principle of equal and impartial suffrage. In conclusion he claimed that as early as February 26th, 1865, he had proposed in the Senate to require colored suffrage as the corner-stone of reconstruction, and had followed it up by similar measures.

MR. SHERMAN recited the history of the initial reconstruction measures, showing that a caucus of Republican Senators was held, to which were referred all questions of difference, with a view to preserving Republican unity in the Senate. A committee appointed by this caucus analyzed all bills before the Senate and agreed upon universal suffrage as the basis of Southern reconstruction, the only question being as to the manner in which it was to be carried on; and this being settled, the report of the committee was adopted by the caucus and a bill agreed upon, which was subsequently passed by the Senate. He believed the Senator from Massachusetts was among the first in the Senate to advocate the necessity of giving to the colored people of the South the right to vote; and why that Senator should now deem it necessary to occupy an hour of time to prove that which could not be denied he did not understand.

MR. SUMNER said that he had only replied to the attack of the Senator from Nevada.

MR. STEWART denied having made any attack, but asserted that the attack had been commenced by Mr. Sumner, and in proof of his assertion he read an extract from a recent speech of that Senator, as published in the Globe, denunciatory of himself for having deserted to the Democracy upon the question of Virginia's admission. It was idle to talk to the Senator from Massachusetts about occupying the time of the Senate. He assumed to be the principal of the Senate, and was the only man who could lecture the Senate upon principle when it proposed to legislate.

He defied the attempt of so grand, so expansive, and so impractical a theorist to read him out of the party. He made no attack upon any one, and when the Senator from Massachusetts alleged himself to have been the subject of attack it would go before the country to look at the record of debates and learn the truth. The same records would also show the man who would read him [Stewart] out of the party had not been to any considerable extent the author of the statutes which had deserved or received the approval of the Senate. He argued at some length that in the matter of the Fifteenth amendment and other legislation he had stood with the Republican majority, while Sumner had opposed those measures.

MR. DRAKE said that he had only one remark to make upon the discussion to-day, and that was to express what he thought was the general opinion of Senators, that for the Senate this was a day of degradation before the country.

MR. THURMAN, referring to the statement of his colleague [Sherman], said it was a strange revelation in the country's history that the reconstruction measures, the most important ever enacted by Congress, had received form and purpose, not in an authorized constitutional body, but in the secret session of a party caucus.

MR. TRUMBULL said he had no disposition to bandy words with any Senator, but felt compelled to make a personal statement. Some days ago he had replied by way of correction of certain gross misstatement by the Senator from Massachusetts, who, under pretext of a reply had reiterated charges which he [Trumbull] had shown could not be warranted by official records. To-day in the course of his controversy with the Senator from Nevada, Mr. Sumner had read and twice repeated language formerly used by him as follows: "Do you not know that from the day the proposition for colored suffrage was first introduced into this Chamber down to its acceptance by the people the Senator [meaning Trumbull] has been its persistent enemy." Mr. Trumbull said that just before the speech was delivered in which this language occurred he had shown the Senate that he did vote for the measure referred to; that not the slightest foundation for the charge existed. He now produced the records of the yeas and nays on the question in proof of his assertion, whether entitled to credit or discredit—his vote was a totally different matter. He did so vote, and he could now say, in addition, there was not a single reconstruction act in the statute book for which he did not vote from the beginning; and, further, to his custody as chairman of the Judiciary Committee was committed all reconstruction bills prior to the representation of the States. How, then, could it be said that he had ever been the persistent enemy of reconstruction? He was a member of the caucus in regard to which the Senator from Ohio had given his testimony that the caucus was unanimously in favor of conferring suffrage upon the colored race of the South, and that the only question there was as to the best way of doing it.

He then read several newspaper extracts eulogistic of Sumner's course in the late controversy between himself and that Senator and denunciatory of himself, and remarked that he was content to put the record of his votes in the Senate against the unsupported declarations of the Senator from Massachusetts. Referring to language used by Mr. Sumner imputing to him [Trumbull] an intention to deceive the Senate in the matter of agreement some days previous to taking a vote upon the Virginia bill at a particular time, he said that the Senator had intentionally sought to pervert and misconstrue the language of the other Senators, while his own assertions would not bear the test of scrutiny. In conclusion he charged Mr. Sumner with having, on certain measures, acted in alliance with the Democrats of the Senate to defeat the legislation of the Republican majority, because his own views had not been blindly accepted by his party associates. Particularly was this the case upon the Louisiana bill, when before the Senate some years ago, upon which occasion the Senator from Massachusetts delayed the action of the Senate by dilatory motions, such as motions to adjourn. He [Trumbull] favored that bill, believing it would have been a great thing to have organized that State on the Union side during the war. Mr. Lincoln was of the same opinion, but the measure was opposed in the Senate, by Mr. Sumner and other Senators talking against time.

MR. SUMNER said he had only ten words to say by way of reply. The Senator from Illinois reminded him of a sick man moving on an uneasy bed. He would let him there lie. Referring to a remark of Drake's relative to the discussion he inquired whether the Senator intended to allude to himself.

MR. DRAKE replied that his remark was not intended to have a personal discussion like the present, which would degrade the Senate before the country.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably upon the bill to promote commerce among the States, authorizing railroads from City of Washington to New York, to Pittsburg, and to Cincinnati, and telegraph lines to the two latter points.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Thurman the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

MR. ROSS introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a mail steamship line to India and China and promote emigration from Europe to the Southern States. Referred.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

The resolution reported some time since from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in England for political offenses came up for discussion in the morning hour.

MR. WOOD addressed the House, taking strong ground against the British Government.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Haight, Schumaker and Wilkinson, on the same side of the question, and the matter went over till the next morning hour.

REFUNDING STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

MR. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to refund to the city of New York moneys disbursed in 1861 under the direction of the Union Defense Committee, amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

MR. CULLOM objected, unless a similar proposition for Illinois was coupled with it.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

MR. BANKS moved that the privileges of the floor for the day be given to John Kitts, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1762, was a soldier of the Revolution, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and had also served in the war of 1812.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the old gentleman was soon surrounded by members, with whom he chatted in a lively manner, showing but slight indication of extreme age.

SWAMP LANDS.

MR. JULIAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to define by law what is meant by swamp and overflowed lands. Adopted.

RESOLUTION.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information why the Spanish Government had not paid in coin, according to the treaty of 1834, the interest on claims of American citizens in Paris, and why any portion thereof had been paid to creditors in legal tender notes. Adopted.

DISABILITIES.

MR. BUTLER also, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back a bill for removal of disabilities from loyal citizens. Recommitted.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill.

MR. NEGLEY'S amendment, offered yesterday, keeping the Capital police up to the present number and pay, gave rise to considerable discussion, which was closed by Mr. Dawes, who advocated the proposition of the Committee on Appropriations to reduce the appropriation to [illegible]. The amendment was rejected.

The paragraph for the pay and mileage of the members having been reached,

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to reduce it half a million, with a proviso that no part of it shall be paid for mileage. He desired gentlemen to go to the country on the question of economy, and that they should vote on some practical thing. Here was a question that affected the members themselves, and on which they could save the treasury five hundred thousand a year.

The debate was general, spicy and exciting, and Messrs. Fitch, Kelley, of Pa., Farnsworth and Cox opposed the reduction, and Ingersoll and Laflin supported it.

MR. COX improved the occasion to attack Mr. Butler, of Mass., who he said, ironically, loved the people and would not take mileage, either in currency or gold.

MR. BUTLER replied, disdainfully, "shoo, fly; don't bodder me."

MR. COX, in turn said, everybody knew the gentleman was considered a bad man.

MR. HOAR made a point that Mr. Cox was transgressing the rules of the House.

The Chairman would have sustained the point had not the gentleman's time expired.

MR. STEVENSON obtained the floor.

MR. COX—"Give me half a minute to finish my sentence. Only to say this one thing—[Calls to order.] The gentleman makes an attack upon me and then hides himself like a bomb-proof soldier, as he is. [Renewed calls to order.] That is all."

MR. STEVENSON remarked to the House that there was already a series of propositions to abolish mileage, made by himself and referred to the Committee on Mileage, of which he was a member, and he hoped that the committee would report a bill for the reformation or abolition of mileage.

The discussion went on for a considerable time, and was further participated in by Messrs. Ingersoll, Beck, Davis, Eldridge, Townsend, Logan, Garfield, of Washington, Kelsey, Schenck and Poland.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Cox again took the floor to reply to Mr. Butler. He said that it was the first time in his history that he had been likened to an animal. He never had been considered a *bete noir* nor *[illegible] tete noir*, nor any other sort of beast. The gentleman was blessed by Providence with a pachydermatous hide like a rhinocerous, and therefore flies did not trouble him. Everything would glance from that gentleman's rhinocerous hide. He [Butler] had no sensibility to his position before the country, and didn't know how people regarded him. His own colleagues intimated that he was a thief and robber, and he didn't take it up, but it had been left to him [Cox] to defend him, and because he had done so in a spirit of good nature he [Butler] had made his covert negro minstrelsy attack upon him. Why did he not attack his colleagues, and make them call for a committee of investigation on his past derelictions and past alleged robbery? Why did he stand here a condemned man of this Congress? Why did he stand here proscribed, politically and socially? Why did he reserve all his fire for his friends, as he did in the army, and then, when attacked, retreat like a bomb-proof soldier and hide himself?

MR. DAWES rose and called Mr. Cox to order.

Chairman—The gentleman's time is expired.

MR. COX—Why did you [Dawes] not call your colleague to order when he made his irrelevant remarks?

At the close of the discussion, which at times was quite exciting and amusing, the question was taken on Butler's amendment, and it was rejected.

Various other items in the bill, about clerks to committees, &c., gave rise to discussion.

ADJOURNMENT.

Finally, at 4:30, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Green Line Excursion—A Wanton Insult.

[Correspondence Nashville Union and American.]

There was but one incident to mar the pleasure of the visit to Fort Pulaski. Mr. Benj. Eggleston, formerly a member of Congress, and an intense Radical, was called upon for a speech, and in the course of his remarks so far forgot the proprieties of the occasion as to allude to the secession of the Southern States, and what would be done if it were attempted again. This tearing open afresh the wounds which time was so rapidly healing, and which such an excursion as that gotten up by the Green Line was intended to obliterate in a growing and prosperous trade between people of widely different political views, was received with general disgust, not to say indignation. There was considerable talk of publicly repudiating this wanton insult to the people whose generous hospitality we were enjoying, but it was finally considered that the sentiments of those representing Tennessee and Kentucky were too well known to subject them to the suspicion of sympathizing with Mr. Eggleston. If the business men of Cincinnati desire to build up a trade with the people of the Southern States, they should be sure that, on occasions like the present, such men as Mr. Benjamin Eggleston are not allowed to speak for them.

The reception which Savannah has given to delegations from the three States, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, now here, has been everything that could be expected from a high-toned, chivalrous people. They have been literally made the guests of the city, have been feasted and wined, and conveyed from point to point wherever objects of interest or pleasure were to be found, and to-night the revelry of two days is being wound up with a grand serenade of the guests at their respective hotels. Appropriate responses have been made in acknowledgment of the unstinted hospitality with which the excursionists have been entertained. The incidents of the past two days will form a green spot in the memory of every man who came upon this "march to the sea," for every one will return home with only pleasant recollections of Savannah and its big-hearted people.

☞ Chicago papers report that a gentleman of that city, who was stopped a few nights ago when near his residence by two men, who held revolvers to his face and ordered him to "stand and deliver," told them that he had no money, but that if they would permit him to depart uninjured and would call at his office on the following day, he would give them $25 apiece. The proposal was accepted, and the blackmailers appeared at the place indicated, received their $25 each and departed, no effort being made by the citizen to secure their arrest.

☞ A duel about a lady took place at Halifax lately. One gallant proposed to fight with fists. Pistols, however, were used. When the word was given both parties turned round and fired. One bullet struck a tree behind which one of the seconds was standing, about forty-five degrees out of range. Both heroes ran away as soon as the first shots were fired, leaving the seconds in possession of the ground.

FOREIGN.

Continued Excitement in Paris.

Mr. O'Donovan Rossa's Right to a Seat in Parliament.

Street Railroad Agitation in London.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 10, M.—There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday and last evening. The police were very active in dispersing the crowd. There were no further outbreaks. There were many arrests made by the police. The military were out in force, but were not needed.

At two o'clock this morning the streets were nearly as quiet as usual at that hour. The city is perfectly tranquil.

THE TURBULENT QUARTER PATROLLED.

Armed police are patrolling the quarter lately occupied by the rioters.

THE LEADING RIOTER.

Gustave Fleurens has not yet been arrested. He is said to have fled to Belgium.

VIGILANCE.

The grand ball at the Tuileries announced for last evening was postponed on account of the disorders. The vigilance of the Government authorities is by no means abated. Troops are near at hand, which can be concentrated at a given point at the shortest notice.

DISCUSSION IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Maurice Richard, Minister of Fine Arts, in answer to an interpellation regarding documents missing from the archives of Government, said some letters of Napoleon the First were missing, but they were in such hands that he would take the responsibility of leaving them there. M. Keratry was dissatisfied with the explanation, and charged that the present Cabinet was no longer a parliamentary ministry, but belonged to the court. For this the Deputy was called to order, but he continued, declaring that it would be better to have ten archives for documents, proving that the present Napoleon sought to corrupt the leaders of the legislative body. The President here interrupted M. Keratry, and refused to allow him to proceed with his remarks.

THE PRESS.

The Journal La Misere has been seized, and its directors are arrested.

THE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

The report that M. Prevost Paradal is to go to Washington as Minister to France, is contradicted.

FEELING OF EXCITEMENT.

The city is tranquil, and there is a strong feeling of excitement under the surface, but the ample precautions of the Government prevent any manifestations of disorder.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS STAFF.

It is reported that at the beginning of the present troubles the Emperor and his staff, in full uniform, were prepared, if the riot became an insurrection, to join the troops.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Copies of the Gazette d'Augsbourg, containing a draft of the canon of Papal infallibility, were seized and confiscated.

ENGLAND.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Times opposes the Government proposition for promoting emigration to Canada.

SALE OF WAR STEAMERS.

The Admiralty office will sell a number of war steamers at Lloyd's at the close of February.

STREET RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Rederdale, Chairman of Committees, said that bills were pending for the construction of twenty-four street railways, with aggregate length of 145 miles. Of these bills relating to lines to be authorized in the streets of London he advised an official inquiry on the subject.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Earl Kimberly submitted correspondence between England and the United States on Alabama claims, and the House adjourned.

THE BISHOPS EXCUSED.

In the Commons Mr. Beaumont gave notice that he would introduce a bill to relieve bishops from attendance at sittings of the House of Lords.

THE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

The Marquis of Huntington, Postmaster General, explained that the confusion in the telegraphic service was due to the inexperience of new employes, the state of the weather and the sudden increase of business. He implored the public to have patience, as the trouble was temporary.

THE MEMBER FOR TIPPERARY.

Mr. Gladstone moved that, as O'Donovan Rossa could not under the law take his seat in the House of Commons, a new writ of election be issued for Tipperary.

Henry Mathews, member for Dungorvan, opposed the motion.

The Solicitor General, admitting that the Rossa crime was not treason, said that, nevertheless, the attainder attached, and therefore the motion was within the power of the House.

Mr. Johnston made a speech against the motion.

Gottern Hardy argued that if Rossa was a member of the House he would be liable to expulsion. The course of the government in this case would be supported. Sir Randall Palmer concurred in the opinion expressed by the Solicitor General.

After speeches against the motion from Convoy and Gregory, a vote was taken, with the following result: For Gladstone's motion 301, against 81.

THE MINT.

Notice was given of a bill providing for the reorganization of the mint, and making the Chancellor of the Exchequer ex-officio master of the mint.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Mr. Monsell, under Secretary of the Colonies, referred to the Red River disturbances, and attributed the opposition to Governor McDougall to his misconception of his powers. He said instructions had been forwarded to the Governor.

THE GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.

The share-holders of the Grand Trunk railroad approve of the consolidation with the Lake Huron road.

EGYPT.

THE TURKISH IRON-CLADS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—Ismael Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has sent the Sublime Porte the bill for the construction of the iron-clads, but detains the vessels.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Viceroy of Egypt has concluded to send his iron-clads to Constantinople, but will withhold the rifles manufactured for him in Europe.

SPAIN.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The Government has sent authority to the Spanish Minister at Washington to make treaties of peace with the Republics of South America.

ROME.

PETITIONS FAVORING INFALLIBILITY.

ROME, Feb. 10—The Ecumenical Council is deluged with petitions from Gallician clergy, favoring the dogma of Papal infallibility.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PARIS, Feb. 10, 4 P. M.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the week.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A bill will be submitted to Parliament at an early day for making the interest on consols payable quarterly. There is an active speculation in telegraphic shares in commercial quarters. The English Government has declined to promise a reduction in tobacco duties.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Consols 92⅝ for money and 92¾ on account. American securities firm; '62s 87¼; '65s, old, 87; '67s 85⅞; 10-40s 84¾. Stocks steady; Erie 20; Illinois Central excited at 111⅜; Great Western 27.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Bourse firm. Rentes 73f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 11½; Orleans 11¼@11½. Sales of 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat 7s 4d. Corn 30s 6d. Pork 97s. Lard 70s. The rest unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Tallow firm at 46s 3d. Turpentine 30s 6d@31s.

Traupmann and Macon.

All the accounts of Traupmann's execution agree about the struggle which took place on the scaffold after he had been strapped down on the fatal plank, and the idea is that he attempted to force himself into the lunette, receive the blow on his shoulder, and be maimed, not killed. However, Monsieur de Paris is a powerful and expert individual, and soon mastered his victim. There is an anecdote told of a powerful fellow called Montcharmont, who was condemned to death at Macon for having killed five gendarmes; on the scaffold he seized hold of the executioner, pushed his head into the lunette, and touched the spring; the executioner was badly placed, and only received a gash on the crown of the head, but he went mad. Montcharmont was taken back to prison, tried for this new offense, and was again sentenced to death. This time he was strapped, but he made a violent effort to escape the knife, and was only wounded. It was only on the third attempt that Montcharmont expiated his crimes.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

A Handsome Celebration of the Important Event.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

You have several times called the attention of our citizens to the propriety of signalizing, by some public demonstration, the completion of our magnificent railroad and carriage bridge, which now securely spans the Falls of the Ohio. There seems to be a floating desire in our midst to respond favorably to these eminently proper suggestions. Let this feeling be anchored at once; settled by the City Council at its next meeting. At least, I respectfully suggest that the City Council appoint a committee to confer with the railroad authorities on the subject.

It is certainly high time that some definite action were taken in the matter. Any other of the prominent cities of the land would celebrate, at a vast expense of time and money, so important an occasion as the linking together, by such a stupendous highway, of two such extensive divisions of the United States.

Some gentleman suggests a pyrotechnic display. A capital idea! We have never had anything of this kind worthy the name in Louisville. If properly and tastefully managed such a display might be made exceedingly beautiful and effective. From steamboats and skiffs, and from each river bank, thousands upon thousands of citizens and strangers would enjoy witnessing a chain of fire wrapping in its dazzling links the iron-work of the long bridge, or reading appropriate blazing mottoes vivid in the distance.

Moreover, the writer thinks that a train of cars gilded with phosphorescent light, each carrying upon an elevated staff on top a flag of fireworks, as it swiftly rolled over the high structure, like a comet flashing athwart the sky made darker by its brilliancy, would elicit such shouts of joyful surprise and delight as would make the welkin ring, and drown the noise of the roaring falls; while cannon, placed at intervals along the suspended route, would gild the darkness like sheet lightning, and swell with their voices of thunder the loud plaudits of the admiring multitude. * * * * *

The occasion of the completion of not only this magnificent enterprise, costing altogether—including the necessary connecting links between the two depots—about one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, demands a proper celebration at our hands, but the inauguration and completion of every important work connected with our large and beautiful city should be duly celebrated, for the purpose of advertising Louisville's growth and prosperity. We should endeavor to collect a large concourse of strangers here every three or four months. Nothing like business enterprise. The more people we draw here as visitors, the more do we secure as permanent settlers. Even those who cannot be induced to abide with us, leave more or less favorably impressed with our hospitality, energy and goaheadativeness, spread our fame abroad and thereby induce others to locate here. Whenever a large crowd from abroad assembles here, newspaper reporters also accompany them, and assist in advertising Louisville, as well as the telegraph. A shrewd politician manages to keep himself continually before the public. Let us keep the eyes of the country upon our city. Our late commercial convention was the cause, both direct and indirect, of drawing advantageously much attention to us. People from abroad are visiting Louisville every day, writing letters of inquiry, &c. We are as a community attracting public attention. Let us keep the thing up.

But, at any rate, we cannot afford to pass such an extraordinary occasion by without some fitting demonstration.

Well may a Cincinnati reporter write home, "This work will yet be ranked among the great wonders of the world!" This magnificent structure is Louisville's grandest monument—erected, not over a tide of human blood for grim Mars' glorification at some vast slaughter of man by man, but that peaceful commerce may pass to and fro from one grand division of the country to the other. Those tall, massive gray towers stand there like so many sturdy old giants, planting their mighty feet on the rough rocks beneath, clasping each other's hands of iron, and thus securing her a safe and quiet passage along this Titanic highway, in spite of the impotent wrath of the mad rushing waters below, that in vain dash against these herculean guardsmen stationed immovably there at the most important point of the great passway between these two vast sections of our land.

Let us appropriately celebrate the completion of such a mighty and such a useful work. Let special printed invitations be sent to prominent men—particularly manufacturers and merchants—all over the country, and general invitations to the whole American people through the newspapers. The writer does not propose a banquet. That was well enough in honor of the members of the Commercial Convention, but such a compliment would necessarily be too exclusive and limited for such an occasion as the one herein described. Let all the money be spent on the display at the bridge and river. JAY. UU. BEE.

☞ Dr. Bowling's Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal says: The Western Medical Journal, so ably edited by Prof. Parvin, at Indianapolis, is merged into "The American Practitioner," edited by Dr. D. W. Yandell, of the University of Louisville, and the former editor of its predecessor—Dr. Parvin, now also of the above-named University. The number before us is a model of typographical art. Of all our exchanges it is the freshest, and while people may boast as they chose that it is the *inside* of a book that interests them, [illegible] exterior loveliness detract from the graces of the soul. The Yandells are to the University of Louisville what the Monroes were to that of Edinburgh. The elder Yandell, the successor of Drake, unquestionably, at the time of his retirement of Journalism, had but a single equal in the United States—that prince of editors, Isaac Hays, and no superior. It is rot often where the father is very great that the son can hope to equal him, but each generation of the Monroes was an improvement upon the preceding one. Let the younger Yandells try to furnish the future medical historian with a similar fact in their case. Dr. D. W. Yandell is a fascinating writer, and will bring to the editorship of the Practitioner one of the highest cultivated medical minds of our country. It is to be principally devoted to therapeutics. We know it will deserve, and hope it will secure, a large patronage.

"Disinterested Friends of the Freed People" at Work.

[From the Nashville Banner, 10th.]

A large number of copies of the following petition has been received by John M. Shelton, colored, from Charles Sumner and Geo. W. Julian, members of Congress, to be distributed for the signatures of the colored men of this State:

"*To the Forty-first Congress of the United States:*

"The undersigned respectfully and earnestly ask your honorable body to authorize the appointment by the President of a Land Commission, to be composed of well-known, disinterested friends of the freed people, with authority to appoint a limited number of agents, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with individuals and associations among the hitherto enslaved, for the selection and purchase of eligible lands for homesteads, to hold titles thereof for a given period, until by installments they shall have been paid for at actual cost to the Government, when the money so employed, not to exceed two millions of dollars, shall be refunded to the national treasury."

One hundred copies have already been forwarded by Shelton to various counties in the State.

A public meeting of colored men will be held here shortly to take the petition into consideration.

Cincinnati Liberality.

[From the Paducah Kentuckian.]

The Legislatures of our State and Tennessee must make haste and grant all that Cincinnati asks. She is modest, very modest. She only wants the right to build a road wherever she pleases, and to control it forever for her own advantage. Yes, she wants a little more, she wants it fixed so that the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee can never interfere with her exclusive control, or meddle for the protection of the rights of their people. This is very liberal. She only wants forty or fifty thousand acres of land. The fact, that she has ten million dollars wherewith to build the road she wants is a great inducement. But she hasn't ten million dollars in cash. She has ten million dollars of unconstitutional bonds, which may not bring more than one or two million dollars in cash, in fact, may be yet declared not worth a cent. She expects the capitalists and counties of Kentucky and Tennessee to subscribe enough to build the road that under pretense of having ten million dollars she is to own and control. By all means, let Cincinnati grab what she pleases, or she may be angry and indulge in such unjust flings as we find in that organ of meanness and cant, the Cincinnati Gazette, which says:

"Foremost, most active, and most perversive of all dislikes is the dislike of everything that takes its origin north of the Ohio, whether it be man, woman, measure, idea, custom, proposal, enterprise, or anything else."

A Political Execution in Spain.

[Translated for the Kansas City Times.]

Leaning on one side on a priest, on the other on a penitent, the condemned mounts the scaffold, taking his seat on the "miserable sinner bench," his shoulders resting against the ominous pole. The executioner approaches, like an enormous spider weaving her threads around the unfortunate insect that unguardedly strays into her net, he throws suddenly the cords around legs and body of the condemned, until every limb is fastened to the pole, and motion whatever possible to this mass of humanity. The priest prays, and directs him who must leave this earth to yonder home. The executioner takes the kerchief, tied at its four corners, and covers with it the face of the victim; then fastens an iron ring around his neck, the priest still praying; the executioner makes two sudden jerks on the ring and the throat of the executed is literally demolished. Gradually all signs of life disappear. The executioner places one hand on the head, and with an effort replaces the tongue, which, by the throttling, protruded; removes the kerchief, and a bloody, disfigured, horrible face is visible, which but a few moments previous was young and handsome.

☞ An Eastern newspaper publishes a marriage notice in which the gentleman's Christian name is given as "Willie." This is something worse than the "Sadies" and "Nellies" of the boarding-school catalogues.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Pen Pictures of the Nation's Purse Holders.

"ALKAKANGE."

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune (Rep.)]

The Ways and Means Committee attend to the whole matter of raising the revenue, specifying what articles and products shall be taxed, and in what degree, and under what circumstances. As it is a partisan committee, appointed by a partisan speaker, according to his conception of the strength of the names upon it, and the influence of the majority of it upon Congress and the judgment of the country, the chances are that the verdict of this committee will be, in most cases, final upon Congress. Therefore, the secret conclusions of this committee are of vital consequence to the interests of every private man in the nation.

And by a refinement of party tyranny and legislative machinery, there can be but a majority report made from this committee. Five out of the nine speak for all; and as the Republican party in Congress is at present managed, six of these committee men are ultra high tariff men, representing manufactures, and miners, and those people interested in keeping prices high. Four of these, making the minority, are not permitted to report to Congress, however they may disagree with the other five. Here are the six who move up and down the scale of taxation in the committee of Ways and Means:

Robert C. Schenck, Dayton, Ohio, Chairman.

Samuel Hooper, Boston.

Horace Maynard, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Wm. D. Kelley, Philadelphia.

Austin Blair, Jackson, Michigan.

Dennis McCarthy, Syracuse, New York.

Here are the minority, opposed to high tariff for purposes of enlarging the revenues of capital, but in favor of such taxation as will put equitably-imposed burdens upon the people:

William B. Allison, Dubuque, Iowa.

James S. Brooks, New York City.

Samuel S. Marshall, McLeansboro, Illinois.

For all purposes of importance the majority of this committee only need be noticed, as however strenuously the minority may object to any tariff devised by the majority, they are not permitted to report a separate tariff. By another refinement of legislative and party machinery, only one free trade Republican is put on the Ways and Means Committee, the purpose being to force him into association with Democrats, and affect his standing with his own party. There are from sixty to a hundred free trade Republicans in Congress, but they have only one representative upon the Ways and Means Committee, while the Western delegations have been scoured to find renegades to Western interests, like Maynard and Schenck, that the West may seem to have its fair proportion of committee men. The whole affair is a fraud, wearing the countenance of equity.

OUR PURSE HOLDERS.

1. Robert C. Schenck, at the head of this committee, is a powerful man in strength and endurance, now 61 years of age. He studied law with Thomas Corwin, who was one of the leaders of the fanatical high tariff party during the Whig domination of Henry Clay, and from Corwin Schenck imbibed earnest notions, against freedom of trade, and he is now too old or too listless to heed the voice of reason and of a more enlightened generation, so that he remains the willing instrument of all the special interests. Schenck has been an office-holder for thirty years. He has so far fallen behind the intelligent sentiment of his State and district that there is no probability of his return to Congress for a future term. With his retirement the high tariff faction will lose the only champion who has any force or disinterestedness.

2. Dennis McCarthy is 56 years old, and looks like a salt codfish, having been born in brackish waters at Salina, New York, and barrelled at Syracuse some fifty-six years ago. He was set before the General Assembly of New York twenty-four years ago; but not a smell of him remains to the memory, and in 1853 he was put at the head of the municipal table of Syracuse, where there was soon heard a great cry among the guests: "Take him away! He isn't fresh enough!" He was consequently sent to Congress, where he continues, like a bad castor, to spill himself into everything, until our legislation is impregnated with salt. In the Committee of Ways and Means McCarthy is continually rising to say: "Won't a little salt help you out?"

The consequence is, that the Ways and Means Committee have to be supplied liberally with champagne to get out of their mouths the taste of Dennis McCarthy.

3. Austin Blair is 52 years old, and came from Jackson, Michigan, to represent Captain Ward, lumber, salt, copper, and iron. Michigan has been so diversely and bountifully endowed by providence that she can no more afford to be disinterested than that rich man who came to Christ with good intentions:

"sell all thou hast and give to the poor;"

And Michigan went away sorrowfully; "for she had great possessions."

Poor young Michigan, covered with lumber, and full of minerals and salt, asking to be protected against the poverty all round about her! Austin Blair was the War Governor of Michigan, and he is represented to be a reasonable man in committee, but he is without independence, kept under and stultified, like many a good man in congress, by the supposition of the power and despotism of the manufacturers, his constituents. By consequence he is of no figure on the floor of Congress, but represents the superstition of Michigan in the Ways and Means Committee. Dennis McCarthy is the Great Salt Lake, and Austin Blair is the Great Salt Desert.

4. Wm. D Kelley is the Pig of the committee, and, standing rough and crude in his place, he looks as if he had just been ejected from the furnace for his excess of dross and cinder, and subserved the uses of an iron club to protect more perfect Pigs. He is 56 years old, and very uninteresting except for his greediness.

5. Smuel Hooper, of Boston, aged 62, a ruddy-faced, white-haired, aristocratic gentlemen, represents the rich capitalists of New England, whose interests lie in woollen, silk, cotton, and iron fabrics and he stands by his "Order" like a fine old nobleman. Doubtless a man of good education, Tory association, and patriotism, he represents here the money that is in spindles and furnaces, and the highest rate of interest that Congress can be induced to vote for it. Like many a Virginia or Kentucky planter of the old regime, who was warmth and generosity on all questions but slavery, Hooper is benevolence on all subjects but money and manufactures, and he votes in committee for high duties and plenty of them. Hooper stands second on the committee of Ways and Means, and is, therefore, chairman when Schenck is absent.

6. Horace Maynard looks like an aboriginal of the forest—of which resemblance he is very proud—crossed with varieties of the Yankee, the Digger Indian, and the North Carolina forester. He suggests the man who preached the sermon on the Harp of the Thousand Strings, being made up of equal parts of piety, trade and high tariff. His dry, black, long locks of coarse woman's hair are pushed behind his ears and fall upon his shoulders. He has a sickly yellow complexion, and the light in his eye is like a snake's, hidden amongst withered leaves. He has a tall, lean body, and, if you would set him upright alongside of Kelley, he would look like one of the Indian allies of Simon Girty. Maynard claims to be really of Indian descent, and he is a native of Massachusetts, but has resided for thirty-two out of the fifty-six years of his life in East Tennessee, where he has followed school-teaching, law and politics for a livelihood. He is a respected citizen amongst the wild people of his district, but taking great pride in his constituency, as well as in his vindictiveness, he has never forgotten that he used to be a Whig, and a Whig in a region where a political difference divided families like some savage *rendetta*. Hence on the committee he is the most intolerant advocate of the highest tariff, and is seldom satisfied with the highest figure of "protection" that can be imposed. He voted for rejecting the whole duty on coal the other day because he could not have it fixed at the very highest notch, and next day he turned about and changed his vote. Kelley, in committee, is simply a shopkeeper's attorney, who will take all he can get, or one per cent. rather than nothing; but Maynard is almost an exclusionist with regard to foreign articles—a complete Mongolian, requiring only a pigtail to complete the picture of a Chinese Asiatic, his complexion and disdain of foreigners filling up the rest. A man like this is to legislation and progress like the Fortress of Bard to Napoleon—not to be reduced, not to capitulate, but sullen, unreasonable, immechanical, obdurate, it holds the pass after the very mountains have submitted. Upon a man of Maynard's record there is no remark to be made except that he is physically and mentally unable to receive an impression or change a conceit. Proud of his opinions as an ass of his ears, there is too much reason to believe that his boast of Indian blood is a substantial fact, and that his nature is accurately depicted in this paragraph from Parkman, describing the Indian nature:

"Nature has stamped the Indian with a hard and stern physiognomy. Ambition, revenge, envy, jealousy, are his ruling passions, and his cold temperament is little exposed to effeminate vices. With him revenge is an overpowering instinct; nay, more, it is a point of honor and a duty. He is a devout hero-worshipper, and looks up with admiring reverence to the sages and heroes of his party. His intellect is as peculiar as his moral organization. He seldom traces effects to their causes or follows out actions to their remote results. Though a close observer of external nature, he no sooner attempts to account for her phenomena than he involves himself in the most ridiculous absurdities, and quite content with these peculiarities he has not the least desire to push his inquiries further. Some races, like some metals, combine the greatest flexibility with the greatest strength, but the Indian is hewn out of rock. You cannot change the form without the destruction of the substance. Races of inferior energy have possessed a power of expansion and assimilation to which he is a stranger. He will not learn the principles of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together."

This seems to have been written especially for Horace Maynard.

"ALKAKANGE."

Here is an instance of the wisdom of this right noble committee.

For several years there has appeared on the tariff list an article called alkakange, and by the name it was supposed to be some powerful drug, and to it was uniformly attached a high duty. Many times when the puissant committee reached the word, it was suggested to reduce the duty, but straightway the high tariff committeemen rose to their feet and denounced any attempt to interfere with the protection of this valuable article.

"Redeuce the duty on alkakange!" said Mr. Kelly, "and is it thus that the wages of the Am-e-er-ck-e-an leayborour are to be re-de-euced? Is an inde-e-ens-to-re-y to be thus ruthlessly exposed to foorign ce-ompetition? I oppose the ame-endment of this duty, and ceall eupon me beretheren of the kemeitee to jeoin me."

Up rises Horace Maynard:

"I move to raise the duties on alkakange from sixty to six hundred per cent!"

"Ochl smitherenes! bedad! huisheloo!" cries Dionysius Dennis O'McCarthy, of Syracuse, speaking the nicest Portuguese accent, "is me heart's delight and the perride of me keuntry, alkakange, to receive no protection? Shades of Blarney and Onondaga forbid it!"

"I am compelled," says Schenck, "to vote against any reduction of the time-honored duty on alkakange. At this time, in particular, it requires our most delicate nurturing."

Mr. Hooper puts his hand in his rearward coattail pocket, and says he:

"Alkakange was regarded by James Otis, Samuel Adams, Cotton Mather, and Oakes Ames as worthy of the fostering care of the nation. Duty and tradition compel me to vote for its retention, but at this special juncture I do not feel called upon to say that it requires more protection."

"The lumber forests of Michigan," says Austin Blair, "murmur through their vast recesses: protect our tenderest sister, the pride of our solitude, alkakange!"

Now a few months ago, some obstinate free trader, coming to the name "alkakange," said aloud:

"What in the devil is alkakange any how?"

"Deocs the geentell mean neot knoew?" said Kelley.

"Here's freshness!" says Austin Blair.

"Bludanouns!" cries McCarthy, "did ye iver hear sich ignerince?"

"Alkakange!" says Maynard, "need never ask the friends of our industry to describe it."

But this implacable free trader sent for an unabridged dictionary, and, looking it all through, he found no such word as *alkakange*. He got no more instruction from a cyclopaedia. He asked in vain of Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Science and Arts. The faces of the committee grew very long. Some one suggested that any druggist's apprentice could tell.

So they sent to New York for a first-class chemist and paid him mileage and *per diem*, and said he:

"It's my belief that there's no such thing in all the length and breadth of pharmacopia!"

Here the high tariff folks exhibited indications of collapse.

At last they raked out of the gulf of the Government Printing Office an ancient proof reader, and asked him to account for *alkakange*.

He put on three pairs of spectacles and a green shade over his eyes, and took up the printed list.

"Well!" he said, "this beats natur and Ginral Jackson, in whose administration I was appinted. Gentlemen, nineteen years ago, a lot of quods, quoins, leads and old type, that we used to ballast the tariff forms with, riz up unexpected through the fat matter of the tariff list, and they accidentally spelled out the word *alkakange*. I s'pose that you've bin a laying big duties on *alkakange* ever since!"

The old proof reader put his hands on his hips, took off his spectacles, and laid down on the floor of the Ways and Means Committee, and laughed and rolled for the space of three-quarters of an hour. By the time he got up, Kelley had been round to the Government Printing Office and got him discharged.

A special meeting of the committee was at once called, and Mr. McCarthy rose:

"I move ye, sur, that the article known as *alkakange* be put upon the free list!"

"I object," says Horace Maynard—"move to substitute 500 per cent."

"I am wellieing," says Kelley, in deep *basso*, "to be gueided in theis einsteance by a preoper regeard for the copeinoons of me keolleagues, and I second the meoteon."

The next day Mr. Schenck arose in the House, and said that the committee had made a material reduction in the tariff. *Alkakange* had been added to the free list.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 11.

The Odd Fellows Mutual Aid meets to-night.

Judge Mathews sentenced two drunkards yesterday to the usual fine.

The Masons are preparing for a grand reunion in the Mozart Hall on the 22d of the month.

It will be seen elsewhere that John M. Glover's daughter died on the steamer Louisville at Helena, on the 7th of February.

The Ohio and Mississippi road has finished repairing the crossing on Spring, and the workmen are fixing the one on Locust street.

Deputy Clerk W. B. Goodwyn yesterday issued license to George T. Anderson and Miss Linda Lome, who were married by Rev. Mr. McCoy at the residence of T. E. Christy, last evening.

The funeral of Miss Alice Mulliken was attended by her schoolmates of DePauw College, New Albany, from the residence of Col. Samuel H. Patterson, in this city, yesterday afternoon.

A farmer in Scott County, on Wednesday, after killing, cleaning, skinning, smoking, and hauling a hog twenty-eight miles, to this city, sold it to Thomas Duffey for one dollar and twenty cents.

Yesterday afternoon at the depot one railroader says to another who had just returned from the scene of the collision, and who was also waiting like Micawber for something to turn up, "How do things look out there?" "It looks like a d—d good sight for a job," he replied. Railroaders will appreciate this.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 11.

Services to-night in the Third Presbyterian Church.

Tandy Welton was arraigned before the Mayor yesterday morning for disorderly conduct and for want of sufficient proof was discharged.

Complaints come from some of the residents of the Fifth ward of raids on their wood and coal piles.

Policemen complain of the dullness in their department. No one will show cause for arrest.

"Uncle Jake Anthony" has not yet entered the lists for Sheriff on the Radical ticket, street reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Music Hall had as large a concourse as was ever assembled within its walls at any amusement to witness the performance of "Humpty Dumpty" on Wednesday night.

Candidates for the different county offices continue to multiply as rapidly as the locusts in Egypt. George Elsman entered the ring yesterday for sheriff.

A young lover, but shortly arrived from "Binsen on the Rhine," was in great distress on yesterday on account of his frau-lein marrying anoder feller, after the expenditure on the part of Hans of thirty dollars for bridal presents. He was in search of a 'squire to get back his "monish."

☞ An interesting event occurred in a Catholic church in Seymour, Conn. A couple presented themselves at the altar to be joined in the bonds of wedlock, and, when that part of the charge had been read to the congregation, "If any persons present know any just cause why this couple should not be joined," etc., "let them now make it known, or forever after hold their peace," a lady rose in the audience, and said she had a few objections of a serious character. A sensation was straightway created, and the affair resulted in the man's marrying the objecting female instead of his original intended.

☞ At Avebury, England, somebody offered to bet that no man could eat, at one sitting, a rabbit weighing six and a half pounds, a small loaf of bread, and two pounds of cheese. Two men, one of whom was named Bull, accepted the challenge, and, in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd, each won the [illegible] devouring the provisions in the space of fifteen minutes. Hale, the other man, encouraged by the applause, finished up with a beef-steak, and drank three pints of gin and half a pint of brandy.

☞ A Troy hotel keeper boarded a clerical-looking gentleman two weeks, on the strength of his piety and a copy of the Ten Commandments, which he carried pasted on his valise. The other day the brother left to call on another minister, but he has not returned yet. The valise has been broken open and found to contain a fine assortment of oat straw.

☞ Stephen Lamb, of Jasper county, Ind., recently deserted a young woman whom he promised to marry. The girl got a revolver, rode twenty miles on horseback, and made the young man, on pain of instant death, accompany her to the office of a County Clerk, get a license and marry her. Then she returned home in triumph.

☞ Among the contributions to the Jubilee Fund of a religious society in England was one of £21, given "as a thank offering for an excellent wife in heaven, and an excellent wife on earth."

☞ The statement is made that during one of Prince Arthur's receptions in Washington a well-known matron went among the girls exclaiming, "Blush a little! blush a little! it will look more English!"

☞ Modesty has found its highest development in the person of a Boston lady who asked a dry goods clerk for bleached cotton cloth suitable for "reposing robes."

☞ Mrs. Stowe, as the creator of "Topsey," was once famous for her colored female; now she is notorious for her black-mail.—Fun.

☞ A New Orleans woman used kerosene to kindle a kitchen fire, and now her clothes fit her husband's second wife remarkably well.

☞ An old lady in England kept her coffin in her room for five years, and when she died the other day she couldn't be got into it. The carpenter hadn't calculated for dropsy.

☞ A live terrapin was recently discovered fifteen feet beneath the surface, by railroad navvies, in Vermillion county, Ind.

☞ Only twenty seconds elapsed from the time Tropmann came out of prison until his head tumbled into the basket.

☞ Three months imprisonment was the sentence in a Liverpool court of a fellow who baked alive a favorite cat.

☞ It is said that a little cake dipped in sherry wine will restore the lost voice of a canary bird.

☞ The insurance on the Great Eastern and her cargo of cable is $3,500,000.

FOR RENT—A STORE—On the south side of Green, between Third and Fourth, adjoining the Commercial Printing office, with four rooms above, suitable for offices or bed-rooms. COTTAGE—A handsome cottage on the south side of Grayson, between Ninth and Tenth, containing six rooms. A Grocery Store on the southeast corner of Grayson and West, with dwelling above containing six rooms. For particulars apply at 194 Fifth street to A. HARRIS. fe10 eodtf

REDUCED PRICES OF WALL PAPER AT LAPP & BRO'S.

White Blanks (Former price 20c.) .... 15c.
White Glazed (Former price 30c.) .... 20c.
Gold Paper (prices in proportion) 50c and upward.
Window-Shades, Linen, a pair (Former price $4 50) .... $3.

A large assortment on hand, and new spring styles received daily at

LAPP & BRO'S, No. 99 Fourth street, 2d door from Market. fe10 d12-lstp

JAS. F. WHITE & CO. Offer a new and beautiful assortment Embroideries Hamburg Edgings, Hamburg Flouncings, Hamburg Insertings, FRENCH WORK. Also Real Valenciennes Laces, Real Guipure Laces, French & Irish Linen Cambrics. Jas. F. White & Co. ja29 lstp 118 Market street.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati....GEN. BUELL....10 A. M.
Cincinnati....GEN. LYTLE....4 P. M.
Henderson....MORNING STAR....4 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Feb. 10.

Ben Franklin, Cin. United States, Cin.
Alice Dean, Memphis. Lorena, New Orleans.
Sam J. Hale, Cin. Edinburgh, Evansville.
J. W. Garrett and Barges, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES—Feb. 10.

Ben Franklin, Cin. United States, Cin.
America, Ark. river. Alice Dean, Cincinnati.
Lorena, Pittsburg. Sam. J. Hale, Memphis.
Edinburgh, Cincinnati. P. W. Strader, N. O.
J. W. Garrett and Barges, New Orleans.

THE RIVER is declining slowly; now in the canal by the water marks 8 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 6 inches in the chute, and 3 feet 6 inches on the rocks. Freights are more plentiful and boats are doing a paying business. The weather continues clear and pleasant.

Capt. Frank Maratta assumed command of the steamer Leonidas yesterday morning.

The Louisville, Capt. J. Alex. Frazier, is due to-morrow from New Orleans.

The America, for Arkansas river, left yesterday morning after having filled out here.

The Norman passed down the falls, in charge of Capt. Pink Varble, with a fair trip.

The J. W. Garrett and barges passed down through the canal with all the freight she could wag with.

We noticed yesterday [illegible] new boat, C. B. Church, had [illegible] the bank preparatory to [illegible]

The Leonora, from [illegible] Blue Wing from Kentucky rive[illegible] row.

The beautiful Morning Star [illegible] the Portland wharf at evening at 5 [illegible] Henderson.

The Alice Dean passed up to Cin[illegible] and merely touched the wharf here to [illegible] few passengers.

The Spray, of the Nashville Packet Company's line, will be here early to-morrow morning, and leave for Nashville at 12 M.

The Abeona of the St. Louis Express Line, will be found at the city wharf to-morrow morning, leaving for St. Louis direct at 12 M.

The Edinburgh, from Evansville to Cincinnati, yesterday discharged 250 sacks of corn for Verhoff & Brother, and 13 tons of miscellaneous freight for sundry parties.

By a private dispatch to Capt. Milt. Akin we learn that there is at the present [illegible] only thirty-six inches of water on Colbert shoals, between Eastport and Florence.

The fine steamer Mary Houston [illegible] hourly looked for from New Orleans. She will land at the [illegible] Portland wharf, and is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

The United States cleared yesterday evening for Cincinnati with a big trip of freight, and her cabin full of passengers. The Gen. Buell and Gen. Lytle are the mailboats for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The steamer Sam. J. Hale passed down for Memphis through the canal yesterday. She did not land, notwithstanding Moncain & Co., her agents, had in their office [illegible] of twenty passengers awaiting her arrival, with a quantity of stock and freight engaged.

Capt. John V. Sproule, Superintendent of the Green River Navigation Company, was in the city yesterday, but left by rail for Bowling Green on business of importance. He will return to the city next Tuesday, on the steamer Falls City, with a merry party ready to [illegible] company. He has engaged rooms at the National Hotel.

The Chattanooga Times says: "The Western and Atlantic railroad, with its steamers, is striking some heavy blows at the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. The Mary Byrd, on her last trip, brought down some 1,500 sacks of corn, which were lying in the railroad depot at Loudon, and the Ressca yesterday took about the same amount of freight away from the railroad."

The steamer LeClaire, Capt. Milt. Akin commanding, with J. Morgan Smith in the office, will leave positively for Tennessee river and intermediate points to-morrow evening, at five o'clock. Capt. Akin requests that shippers bring forward their freight to-day and early to-morrow, as he intends leaving punctually at five o'clock, whether he has a pound of freight or not.

They tell a fair story on one of our best river pilots. During a dense fog, the steamer took a landing. A traveler, anxious to get ahead, came up to the unperturbed manager of the wheel, and asked why the boat was stopped. "Too much fog, can't see the river," answered him of the helm. "Yes, but you can see stars overhead," came back from him who had paid his fare. "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but till the biler busts we ain't going that way." Passenger went to bed satisfied.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 9th says: "This morning Jas. Bartley and Jas. Gilmore, Captain and [illegible] of the steamer Fleetwood, arrested at the instigation of a colored deckhand named Stephen Jackson, who claimed that they had knocked him down when he came after his pay and beat him over the head with a shovel, were arraigned in the Police Court. It was proved that the boot was on the other leg, Stephen having first picked up the shovel with the intention of hitting the Captain. He also threw a cinder plate at the Captain, and then caught him around the waist and began butting him in the stomach. The mate then came up, dragged him off Mr. Bartley, and hit him with his fist over the eye. The gentlemen accused of the assault were therefore discharged."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10, M.—The Monongahela is [illegible] slowly, with 4 feet water in the channel. [illegible] Allegheny 5 feet 2 inches. There is no material change in the water at Greensboro, Brownsville and Oil City. No arrivals. The St. Charles will arrive this evening and depart to-morrow afternoon. The Glasgow will load for New Orleans. The Mollie Ebert and Wild Duck and barges for St. Louis, will not depart until there is more water. The ferryboat H. C. Nate, for Omaha, departed at noon to-day. Weather clear with indications of more snow. Ther. 33.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10, P. M.—Weather clear and mild; thermometer 34. The Monongahela 4 feet and falling slowly. Arrived, Glendale and St. Charles. Departed, Argosy, ferry-boat H. C. Nutt. The Ironsides, for New Orleans, left to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10, M.—The river has fallen 9 inches. Now 15 feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Ther. 34.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10, P. M.—Port list: Arrived—Wellington, Pittsburg. Departed—R. C. Gray, Mary Davage, Pittsburg; Leonidas, New Orleans. River 14 feet 11 inches.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 10.—Weather clear and mild until 3 P. M., now cloudy and cool. The river has fallen 3 feet in the last 24 hours. Port list—Indiana, Louisville to New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville, 11 P. M.; Quickstep, Cairo and return; Petrel and barges, St. Louis to Pittsburg, noon; Clara Scott, Wabash river and return; Tarascon, Louisville and return; Falls City, Louisville to Bowling Green, 4 P. M.; Shamrock, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; [illegible] Moore, Cincinnati to Nashville, 8 P. M. The Indiana took all the furniture she could stow at Tell City, added here 300 tons miscellaneous [illegible] and left at 8 P. M. The Mary Houston had freight [illegible] for this port and considerable sugar, molasses, &c. The [illegible] 575 bales cotton [illegible] The Shamrock was well loaded [illegible] bags wheat here. The Robt. Moore was [illegible] to the guards and added little here.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—River stationary, with five feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Departed: Lawrence, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, Feb. 10.—St. Joe, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 P. M.; Fayette, Evansville packet, 9 P. M.; Tycoon, Nashville packet, 10 P. M.; McGill, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Nick Longworth, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Marble City, Memphis to Cairo, 11 A. M.; Belle Vernon, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Sam Brown, White River to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Sam Orr, Evansville packet, 7 P. M. River fell 3 feet. Clear. Mer. 52.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Arrived: Continental, New Orleans; Mountaineer, Shreveport; City of Alton, Vicksburg. Departed: Mollie Able, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; City of Pekin, Keokuk. River falling slowly, with about 6½ feet to Cairo. Weather clear; winds; very warm.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling fast. Arkansas river falling, with three inches to Little Rock. Arrived, Robert Burns, Cincinnati; Forsyth, Vicksburg. Departed, Clara, Bismarck, Olive Branch, Silver Bow, St. Louis; Fanny Brandeis, Cairo; Alaska left to-day. The Minneola left last night with 1,500 bales cotton for Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—Clear and pleasant; river fell one foot. The Arkansas is falling, with 30 inches to Little Rock. Arrived, Robert Burns, Cincinnati; Forsyth, Vicksburg. Departed: Clara, Bismarck, Olive Branch, Silver Bow, St. Louis; Fanny Brandeis, Cairo; Alaska to-day and Minneola last night, with 1,500 bales cotton, Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 10.—Up, Kentucky; down, Messenger. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Arrived—Columbian, Kellogg and barges, Arthur, Emma No. 3, and Virginia. Departed—Anna, Cincinnati; Magenta, Memphis.

A MILL FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., I will offer to the highest bidder my grist and circular saw-mill, situated on the farm of Jas. Clore, 9 miles above the city on the river road. The mill is in perfect order, with a complete outfit, and has capacity for 1,000 feet lumber and 15 bush. corn per hour. The neighborhood is good, affords a paying custom, and there is plenty of timber within easy reach to run the mill for two years. The mill is susceptible of easy removal. The inability to attend to both the mill and my farm alone induces the sale. Terms at sale. fe8 eod7 W. H. BOOKER.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.

THE attention of parties desiring safe and profitable investments is called to these securities. The law under which these bonds were issued has been decided legal and valid by the Supreme Court of Missouri. The counties secure stock in the railroad company equal to the amount of their bonds. In most cases they have little or no other debt. The people, in every instance, have indorsed by their vote the issue of these bonds. In short, no State or county securities have been issued anywhere with more safeguards thrown around them. The interest is payable, in most cases, semi-annually, either in New York or St. Louis. The assessed value of property of the counties by which these bonds are secured ranges from three to five millions—the real value, nearly double that amount, as per county statistics. These bonds can be delivered to purchasers at rates that will pay from 10½ to 12 per cent. on investment, besides a bonus of 10 to 25 per cent. on the maturity of the bonds. Time of bonds, 10, 15, and 20 years. I have sold nearly $100,000 of these bonds to some of the most cautious and judicious capitalists of this and adjoining counties. For further information, apply in person or by letter to Dr. A. H. McKEE, Danville, Ky., Agent Mo. bond and stock [illegible] fe8 eod

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

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One year, by mail........................$2 00
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Single copy, one year........................$2 00
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Ten to twenty copies, one year, each........................1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each........................1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

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[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1.25 per square for each insertion.

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"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Cave City wounded are reported doing well.

The new jail at Russellville is nearly completed.

The revival in the Methodist Church at Owensboro still continues.

The old stockade near the Elizabethtown depot is being converted into kindling wood.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Daviess county will meet in Owensboro on the 19th.

Rev. J. C. Maple, pastor of the Baptist church in Owensboro for the past five years, has resigned.

The Georgetown Times reports the colored people in that vicinity highly elated at the prospect of becoming voters.

The Catholic church at Georgetown was dedicated on Sunday. A large number of persons witnessed the interesting and imposing ceremonies.

Mr. Presley Mosely, one of the oldest and most respected and influential citizens of McLean, died at his residence in that county last week, at the age of eighty years.

The dramatic entertainments projected at Elizabethtown, in aid of the Cave City sufferers, have been abandoned on account of the death of Jas. S. Wintersmith, one of the histrionics.

Last Sunday night the bell of the Baptist church, in Glasgow, was rung for services, through mistake. A large congregation assembled, and remained sometime before the mistake w[as fou]nd out.

[The] Owensboro Monitor of Wednesday says: "A strange phenomenon was observed by many of our citizens yesterday morning, occasioned by the sun's reflection, no less than three distinct suns being visible to the eye."

Capt. Hines, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who was called home last week by sickness in his family, has returned to Frankfort. During his absence the duties of his post were performed most acceptably by John A. Crittenden.

R. D. Reason, against whom there are four indictments pending for larceny in the Daviess Circuit Court, and who has heretofore managed to escape the clutches of the proper officials when wanted, was arrested in Curdsville on Thursday last, and committed to jail to await the action of the approaching session of court.

The last sensation in the shape of an elopement came off at Liberty Station on Wednesday last. The parties were Mr. Robert Berkshire, of Gallatin, and Miss Lucy Moore, of Owen county. They took a hand-car at Liberty Station and went to Sparta, where they boarded the 6 P. M. train for Cincinnati, at which place they were married.

The Covington School Board having adopted Webster's elementary spelling book, revised edition, as a text book in all the grades and departments of the public schools, and at a subsequent meeting rescinded that action and adopted McGuffey's spelling book in its place, a movement is now on foot to reject the latter and again adopt Webster's' work.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Considerable small-pox in Memphis.

A college is to be built at Georgetown, Texas.

Crime is thought to be decreasing in Little Rock.

A cotton factory is to be established in Forest City, Ark.

Twenty-three pauper negroes [died] in Atlanta last month.

The prospect of the wheat crop in Georgia is highly favorable.

There are eighty children in the Orphans' Home in Tuskegee, Ala.

Nashville has a "venerable, affable, and kind-hearted" hotel proprietor.

Jacksonville, Fla., shipped North last week 882,000 feet of yellow-pine lumber.

Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, visits the Episcopal Chuches in Augusta on the 15th.

A railroad bridge will soon be built over the Chocolate bayou, near Indianola, Texas.

The beef packers between Calvert and Bryan, Texas, have closed business for the season.

Many farmers in Georgia are selling their plow-teams in consequence of failure to get laborers.

Governor Smith, of Alabama, is besieged with applicants who wish to be Mayor and Aldermen of Mobile.

Forty-five bills have passed the Alabama Legislature this session and been approved by the Governor.

A baby was born on the 5th inst. in a baggage car at the depot of the Missouri Valley railroad in St. Joseph.

The will of the late John M. Hill bequeaths $20,000 of his large estate to the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville.

Judge Judson, of Granby, Mo., has a half dozen prairie chickens, which are to be sent to the Zoological Gardens, Berlin, Prussia.

Acton Young, who has probably kept hotel longer and oftener than any man in the South, has turned up as "ramrod" in Covington, Ky.

Three thousand tons of white clay (*terra alba*) were shipped from Aiken, S. C., the other day, for Northern confectioners and cracker bakers.

The citizens of Oregon, Mo., are troubled with petty thieves, and a night watch has been established for the purpose of catching some of the rascals.

Colonel H. Milne, Chief of Police, and Captain James Garrity, Assistant Chief of Police, of Mobile, are at present under trial for disorderly conduct.

Seventy thousand acres of land in Babcock county, Ala., are to be sold on the 7th of March for taxes. Sixty thousand acres are assessed to unknown owners.

Application will be made to the North Carolina General Assembly for an act incorporating the "North Carolina Masonic Temple Association" in the city of Raleigh.

The Germans and Swedes at work on the Evergreen Cemetery, at Helena, Arkansas, did not get on well together, and the Germans were dismissed, being aggressors.

A young lady of eighteen years of age, daughter of Thomas A. Gassaway, of Cambridge, Mo., swallowed eight ounces of laudanum on Thursday last and died in ten hours afterward.

There was a Fenian meeting in Charleston, S. C., on Thursday night. The chairman stated that the hour was breaking when Irishmen would be called upon to show the spirit that moved them.

The only lodge of colored Masons in Missouri outside of St. Louis was recently established in St. Joseph, with Rev. J. M. Wilkerson W. M. The Herald predicts for it a salutary influence upon its members.

A Methodist minister, named Knight, was twice shot, at different places, in Morgan county, Alabama, last week. The dastardly act was done by men in disguise. Mr. K. has been forced to leave the county.

The St. Louis conference of the M. E. church will commence in Springfield, Mo., the 9th of next March. Upward of a hundred preachers are expected. Editors from abroad are also billed for the important occasion.

A bill is before the Alabama Legislature to relieve Matthew Spann, pure black, of Bullock, from the penalties of illegal voting. Spann, it appears, voted for both the Democratic and Radical tickets in a certain election.

A man named Murray, at Powell's Station, on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, was instantly killed the other day. He was removing a car on a switch, and was suddenly thrown on the track, the car passing over him.

Colonel Thomas Worthy, of Pike county, Ala., father of Senator Worthy, died on Wednesday last. He was a true Democrat, and had been a member of the Georgia Legislature for twenty-five years. At the time of his death he was eighty-nine years old.

A huge buck was chased into Warsaw, Mo., last week, by a dog, and while attempting to swim the river, at the ferry, was caught in the ice and dispatched by a blow on the head with an oar in the hands of the ferryman. The scene is said to have been an exciting one.

The Catholic Cathedral now in course of construction at San Antonio, Texas, will, when completed, probably be the largest and finest cathedral in the State, and an enduring monument to the liberality and energy of the Catholics who contributed the money to build it.

A train heavily laden with specie arrived in San Antonio, Texas, January 29th, from Guadalajara, Mexico, a distance of eighteen hundred miles. The train is owned by Senor Don Antonio Gonzales Guerra. The train has been on the road since the 28th day of August.

Over two hundred negroes left Colonel Pannel's plantation, in Ellis county, Texas, one day last week. They had made a contract with him for this year, but became dissatisfied, and wished to go back to Louisiana, and, as no arguments could change their notions of obligations or contracts, of course they went.

On Wednesday last Lieut. General Windham, K. C. B., died at Jeffersonville, Florida, where he had gone to recuperate his health. His wife arrived from Canada just in season to say good bye, and see him breathe his last. Dispatches of condolence were received by the widow from Prince Arthur, and also from several high officials in the provinces. The remains will be sent to England.

Contributions are being received for the establishment of a Sailors' Home in Savannah, Ga. A circular issued by the Savannah Port Society states that a charitable lady of that city bequeathed $4,000 for the benefit of seamen visiting that port, which sum, by judicious investment, has become $5,000, and will be available when a similar amount shall be raised. The committee consist of Henry Wayne, J. D. Hawkins and J. C. Habersham.

An eccentric rich man in Nashville, after leaving all his property to outsiders, winds up his will in this way: "Before any of these bequests shall be performed there must first be erected over my wife and myself a nice monument. I have not given anything to my wife's relations because they did not visit my wife during her sickness, nor after she was dead, and my wife's sister desired me to send a close carriage for her while her sister, my wife, was dying."

Boone county, Arkansas, recently formed from the east half of Carroll and a strip along the west side of Marion, is highly spoken of. A large portion of its lands is rich prairie, high and dry and gently undulating, growing good wheat and corn. The survey of the Pacific and Great Eastern road passes through this county. A site for a town has been recently established about 20 miles east of Carrollton and is called Harrisonville, in honor of Col. LaRue Harrison, the Chief Engineer of the above road.

A lad, fourteen years old, a nephew of Mr. Millet, living in North St. Joseph (Mo.), was on Monday playing with other boys near the old graveyard, and was kicked by a horse, the heel of the animal striking the left temple, crushing the skull and causing the brain to exude. At last accounts the boy was living, but there are no hopes whatever of his recovery. He remained insensible from the time of the accident till late Monday afternoon, when our informant left. The lad, whose relatives reside in Kentucky, was raised by Mr. Millet, his uncle. He is spoken of as a bright, intelligent lad, and beloved by all who knew him.

A national congress for the regulation and reform of prison discipline is to meet in Cincinnati during the present year, under the auspices of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge.

There is no reason why the mail service of the United States may not be made self-sustaining, and if it should become so, it could hardly fail to be more efficient. Six weeks ago, and long before the current agitation of the subject, we recommended the abolition of the franking privilege and the newspaper free list. There is no sound reason for the existence of either. Both are costly. Their destruction would save money to the Government and the publishers, and, they being out of the way, the Postoffice Department might make both ends meet.

It is a little curious that some of the newspapers in Kentucky, which oppose a liberal scheme of immigration most decidedly, are most active in advocating the Cincinnati railroad grab. They are willing for foreigners to come and bind the soil of Kentucky with bars of iron, but they are not willing for foreigners to come in and turn it over with a hoe-handle. They do not object to a corporation owning a strip of Kentucky two hundred miles long, and using it for the benefit of Ohio, but they do object to private persons owning it and tilling it for the benefit of Kentucky.

The Nashville Banner, whose efforts in behalf of internal improvements and material progress have been most constant and practical, urges the Tennessee representatives to present for the consideration of Congress, at its present session, some proposition for the improvement of the Tennessee river, by the removal of the obstacles at Muscle Shoals or by a canal connecting it with the Gulf of Mexico direct, via the Coosa river, in Alabama. By concert of action between the Legislatures of Alabama and Tennessee the Banner thinks that the attention of Congress might be directed to this important national enterprise in such way as to secure beneficial results not only to the commerce of the whole country, but to those regions of the Tennessee Valley immediately interested. We think so too; and, as Kentucky is hardly less interested than Alabama and Tennessee, may suggest that our own delegation will not be wasting their valuable time by some energetic co-operation. The thing, if carried out, will pay handsomely on the investment.

The reappointment of old Jesse R. Grant to be postmaster of Covington for four years longer is one of those little things which is not easy to account for. Old Jesse does not need the office and the office does not need old Jesse. He is a weak, querulous old man, incapable because he is weak, and unpopular because he is querulous. Aside from having no claim upon the Postoffice Department and no capacity to be a postmaster, he is the father of the President of the United States. There is an obvious impropriety, not undiluted with a certain absurdity, in his holding a little village place of this sort. If he is not above it, as very likely he is not, his offspring should be above it. Old Jesse is seventy years of age and an awful old chatterbox and tattler. He has a competency. Never very wise, he has been growing in folly ever since his son began to grow in fortune. Why should he be postmaster of Covington? He ought to be pickled and preserved and stowed away in one of the glass cases at the White House, the Patent Office, or the Smithsonian Institution.

Our Labor System.

The session of the Legislature is more than half gone. As yet comparatively nothing has been done for the benefit of the entire State, except the enactment for educational purposes. We presume of course that preparations have been going on to present other important subjects for consideration and action. But there is a growing apprehension that, if longer delayed, nothing will be done for the real wants of the State. We have too much respect for the good sense and sound judgment of the Legislature collectively, to believe that they will so fail in their duty or pursue such a suicidal policy towards themselves respectively as to neglect the palpable obligation of remedying in some manner the decreasing labor in the State, and its corresponding injurious effect upon our population, our wealth, our influence politically, and our future resources. We must not be considered as importunate upon this question. If we studied the local interests of Louisville, and only governed our course by the evidences of material prosperity which surround us here in our rapidly-growing metropolis, there would be no necessity of attracting attention to this subject. We have no difficulty in providing ample supplies of ordinary labor for city purposes. But in the State at large we cannot shut our eyes to the undeniable fact that each year thousands of acres of tillable land are being set in grass, or, worse still, in weeds, and that the production is falling off, and must continue to decrease, unless wise legislation shall overcome the terrible drain of labor by fresh streams of a better class. Our negro population has not been as reliable as we could have desired to see it; and yet, inefficient as they may have been, it was better to have the negroes than none at all. Politically speaking, it may be a benefit for us to lose an element which might be only a prolific source of discord but the rapid exodus Southward is a striking feature at the present moment, and our labor system half destroyed, as it was by the result of the war, bids fair to be entirely extinguished more rapidly than we had imagined. The statistics of decrease from inattention to increased disease, to cessation of procreation and other causes, induced the general conviction of a steady decrease and final complete extinction of the race in the next two generations. This would have afforded time to supply their places from other quarters. But the rapid exodus will strike down the prosperity of the State, and, unless provided for promptly, we, who have been such producers that our surplus was sold by millions to other States, may find ourselves soon in the predicament of having more consumers at home than producers, and we may begin to pay out our limited surplus of money for the actual necessities of life. Will not the Legislature, therefore, look at this issue squarely? We are aware that charity begins at home; and the disposition of most men, whether in the Legislature or out of it, is to take care of No. 1. Many gentlemen have favorable ideas upon liberality, but they dread also the consequences of making a blunder, or of voting appropriations which their particular constituency may not, from some cause, earnestly advocate. Many gentlemen in the Legislature have future aspirations which their intellect and accomplishments justify them in entertaining, but they must not forget that it is as fatal to err in judgement by an omission to act when they ought to have done so. Want of foresight is a sure indication of deficiency in genius. And that individual who cannot see what will be popular questions and cannot fearlessly urge the adoption of measures which his own judgment must tell him are the true means of securing wholesale benefits, is not the rising man, the bold leader who will soar into high positions by the force of his own intellect and statesmanship. The errors of omission are more frequently the fatal unseen rocks upon which the staunchest crafts, laden with ambition, are too often stranded. The expectations of friends are not realized. Too much caution often renders the possessor as incompetent to do good as his neighbor who has not been blessed with half his brains. Unwise economy is sometimes the most reckless exemplification of extravagance. It would be simply an act of folly to appropriate $50,000 to dam the Ohio river here, and the amount could just as well be thrown into the channel at once as to wait and put it there in materials. So it would be just as unwise to appropriate an inadequate amount for any purpose from which great benefits were expected.

We trust that a wiser policy will actuate our Legislature in regard to immigration. There are certain fixed expenses which must be met. They cannot be dispensed with. True economy always dictates the purchase of the best article at a high price, because in the long run one gets more service for his money. So, in State affairs, it is incumbent, if possible, not only to secure intellect and integrity and energy in the person of the servant of the Commonwealth, but to obtain also high elements of pride and ambition in connection with any scheme. The man who has position, and stakes his reputation upon the successful working of any plan, will accomplish ten times more than the individual who merely looks to the salary as a means of support; and if the man of sense and influence sees that the means are inadequate to accomplish the end, and that failure must be the consequence, he will assuredly decline to participate in its attempted execution, or to share in the responsibility of a disastrous and useless expenditure of money. On the other hand, the public servant who simply looks to the ample salary, without pride in securing benefit to the State, and who has no public or social reputation to be damaged by failure, will serenely take the position, too happy to be in clover, even for a limited period, and regardless of what may turn up after the appropriation is squandered. The two bills which have been presented by Mr. Hays and Mr. Parks are similar in their construction. The latter is more in detail and provides for a specific system, which the former leaves to the future decision of commissioners. Mr. Hays' bill provides for an appropriation of $25,000 in the two years, and Mr. Parks' for one of $37,500, besides an authority to advance $10,000 to sub-agents, which the various associations are afterwards to return to the State. Mr. Hays' bill provides only for setting the machinery at work abroad and to give correct information to immigrants. Mr. Parks' bill goes further, and provides for co-operative action in the State by the formation of associations to encourage immigration according to the actual wants of each county, and gives the aid of the State upon perfect security and without a dollar's expense—and this is its main feature, that legislative sanction is to be given to joint stock associations, wherever they may be formed, for this purpose. What is the use of expending money to prepare immigrants for a selection of homes, if we take no steps to provide the homes? And of what consequence to the State is an appropriation of so small an amount, whether it be $15,000 or $25,000 annually for two years? The proper system may add millions annually to our aggregate wealth by an insignificant expenditure. We freely and properly appropriated $75,000 to improve the Big Sandy, which will enrich a certain locality and correlatively add to the aggregate wealth. We have made similar appropriations for other objects. And yet they will not confer a tithe of the benefits which a successful system of immigration will pour out lavishly upon every crossroads and every community. There are some men who cannot be convinced of anything which is not visible. They generally do not see beyond the tips of their noses. If unfortunately any such gentlemen have stumbled into either House we do not expect to convince them that it is wise to attempt development of Kentucky with any other means than those afforded within our own borders. But to the members of enlarged views and comprehension we say, that this is the opportune moment. Lost, it may never come again. The English Government is now at work to aid its surplus population in emigrating, especially from the manufacturing districts, where the redundancy is greatly in excess of the capacity of employment. To us, of Louisville, this is of special interest, for we hope to make the metropolis of Kentucky a great manufacturing city, and we require skilled labor for that purpose. Now we could obtain thousands who, next year, will be permanently settled elsewhere. If an agent should go to England this summer, from Kentucky, the British Government would render him every assistance and afford him every facility. The contingent expenses would be greatly lessened, and we would have hundreds of agents actively employed, without compensation from us, to give correct information and statistics. Thousands of useful men, with their families, might be diverted to Kentucky, who otherwise will be sent to Canada, to Australia, to India, or to some other British possession, during the current year. Associations, headed by the most distinguished men, are being formed, and Sir John Karslake and others are urging the government to systematize emigration. The cost to Australia is four times what it would be to Kentucky; and outfits to a considerable amount are required for Australian immigrants. It is calculated that it would require an expenditure of $70,000,000 to send off to Australia those who are now eking out a scanty support, and who would be glad to better their condition. We have this rich mine of wealth within reach and have but to stretch out our hands and grasp it. Other Southern States will be in the field by August or September. Every Governor has recommended prompt action by the Legislature and liberal appropriations. If we intend to act, a start of two or three months in advance of other States will be invaluable. Northern States are also taking the alarm and from Minnesota the telegram comes that "active steps are being taken in the Legislature for a liberal appropriation, *in view of the competition of the South*, and for making use of all agencies to bring the superior advantages of Minnesota to the knowledge of those in older States, contemplating removal, and those in European countries about to emigrate to the United States."

Next year the passage of most liberal appropriations would effect comparatively little benefit for Kentucky. Now we can get ahead of all competitors by striking while the iron is hot in England. Action is more important upon this question for Kentucky to-day than it is upon internal improvements. It is true the two go hand in hand together. But we could afford to stand still a year or two in that respect, for our progress has been so great that no harm would result from a little slackening up. In the other inactivity is as fatal as the failure to strike down at a propitious moment the rank weeds which will overshadow and destroy the richest fields of cotton.

We might easily secure this year immigration at the rate of 30,000, and by 1880 we would have over two millions of population and our strides toward prosperity and influence would be made with ten-league boots. Shall it be done? Shall Kentucky keep up her brilliant and honorable repute, or shall the fiat go forth that henceforth statesmanship and foresight are to us like the lost arts of the ancients—only a tradition?

The answer can only be made by our representatives in Frankfort, and the people will anxiously await their response.

☞ Speaking of the proposed change in the manner of hearing and deciding cases of contested election, the Boston Advertiser, the leading Radical organ in New England, makes this candid confession: "The present system is a public scandal. In most of the cases where it is brought into operation it makes our boasted government by the majority a farce, and degrades the proper judicial function of the House into a mere registry of the party opinions of the members." It is safe to say that no Democratic member of the House has ever kept his seat when it was contested by a Radical, and that no Radical has ever been ousted from a seat that was contested by a Democrat. Radicalism is always the test in such cases, and the Democrat invariably has to stand aside, no matter how honest and convincing his own evidence, nor how fraudulent that of his opponent.

☞ Rev. Charles Bachman succeeds to the pulpit of the Rev. Horace Cook. As nothing is said about the color of his kid-gloves nor about the parting of his hair in the middle, it is presumed that his wife has permitted him to take the place upon his own recognizance.

☞ It is said that Mrs. Stowe refused to become the editor of the Revolution because they wouldn't change its name. And yet, the Revolution is about the only paper of which Mrs. Stowe could become the editor without changing her own name.

☞ A citizen of Montpelier, Vt., has applied to an Indianapolis lawyer for a bill of divorce, sending him one dollar as a fee. This, we believe, is the largest fee an Indiana lawyer has ever received in a divorce case.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Cammellia White for the Complexion,

The most perfect and innocent toilet-powder a lady can use. Can be found at any drug store. It renders the skin clear, natural, and beautiful. ja25 d13 TuF&Su

☞ The genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. MILHAU'S SONS, fe8 d2awlm 183 Broadway, New York.

☞ To remove moth patches, freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists. dec7 eod3m

☞ Away with spectacles. Old eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, de14-eod3m 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

☞ Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy positively cures comedones (black heads or grubs); also red, white and mattarated pimples on the face. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. dec7 eod3m

☞ Away with uncomfortable trusses—comfort and cure for the ruptured. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, de14-eod3m 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. au18-dif J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin. John Smidt, Trood. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Janssen, U. Brockenbrough. Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire. jal d6m

MARRIED.

TUCKER—HIBBS—On the 10th, at Chestnut-street Baptist Church, by Rev. Jos. M. Weaver, Mr. THEOPHILUS TUCKER, of Hardin county, Ky., and Miss JOSEPHINE HIBBS, of this city.

McCARTY—O'BRIEN—On the evening of the 10th of February, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. L. Bax, JOHN McCARTY, Esq., to Mrs. KATE O'BRIEN. The happy couple left on an extended bridal tour immediately after the ceremony.

DIED.

GLOVER—On Monday night, Feb. 7th, at Helena, Ark., on board steamer Louisville, SALLIE O., youngest daughter of J. M. and Anna Glover, aged 2 years and 2 months.

☞ San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They remove all bad accumulations from the bowels, and purify and invigorate the system. All whose health is not perfect owe it to themselves to take a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, because the seeds of decay are constantly eradicated by their use, and the principle of life confirmed, thus giving a vigor of body and mind to a period when we have been used to see the faltering step and the enfeebled intellect.

General Paez, the distinguished liberator of Venezuela, says he has used them as his only medicine for thirty years, with the most satisfactory results.

For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and as a family medicine they are unrivalled.

Daniel I. Tenney, Esq., Astor House, New York, cured by Brandreth's Pills of Dyspepsia and Costiveness, when all other means used had failed.

A gentleman, whose father died of consumption at 76 years, was also attacked, when about 21, with the disease. He had cough, night sweats, and general debility. Doctors recommended cod liver oil, but he wasted away. At last he determined to use Brandreth's Pills. In two months they made him a sound man. ja11 deod&weowim

Irritable Invalids.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness, which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating, and ALTERATIVE character, and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him. fe7 cod3&wl

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York.

No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe5 d2m&weowl

☞ TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless—reliable—instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any VITALIC poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—black or brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, New York. jel deodly

MEETINGS.

Clarke Lodge, No. 51, F. A. M.

The members of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, F. A. M., are notified that said Lodge is called for Friday evening, Feb. 11, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business of importance. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of the W. M. fe10 d2 W. E. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boyd's Creek Oil Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at my office, No. 142 West Main street, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M. fe10 d4d W. H. REDIN, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Financial Corporation will be held at their Banking-house, in the city of Louisville, on the 21st day of February, 1870, at which time an election will be held for nine Directors. fe10 d10 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

AT COST, TO CLOSE OUT!

300 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks

FOUR Velvet Cloaks

Trimmed in Real Guipure Lace, now at $35.

Five Extra Fine Velvet Cloaks, VERY CHEAP.

10 Astracan Cloaks, in Black, Purple, and Brown.

White Tufted Cloth, for Cloaks or Arabs, now at $4 per yard.

At MORRIS LEVI'S, Market Street, between Third and Fourth. ja23 su W&F tf

CERTAIN PRESERVATION OF THE SIGHT!



MESSRS. KITTS & WERNE, JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS, MAIN STREET, are the Sole Agents in Louisville and vicinity for the sale of our

Celebrated Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses!

Which always assist the sight most brilliantly and cause a continuous and abiding improvement in the eyes. Our system of fitting the eye on unerring principles enables our agents to adapt them properly to every requirement.

☞ CAUTION. No peddlers employed or supplied.

LAZARUS & MORRIS, Manufacturing Opticians, ja18 dlm* HARTFORD, CONN.

CITY ITEMS.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

While engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. He has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Browning streets, Philadelphia. November 15, 1854.

Cheap Gas! Gas!

I am prepared to apply my burners to any gas pipes now used with city gas at a very low cost, and warrant the light as good and fifty per cent. cheaper. Birch Musselman, No. 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Test $5,000.

I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates, which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the above sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians; but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

Wager $5,000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's Buchu on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of bladder, kidneys and gravel.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Observe that the Fac-simile of My Drug

and chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle and signed H. T. Helmbold. Beware of bogus Buchu made by bogus druggists and sold under fictitious names.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Nineteen Years

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

Wager $5,000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician's medicines in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by whom or whom made.

SAFES.

SARGENT'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED!

Office Hall's Safe and Lock Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 5, 1870.

JAMES SARGENT:

SIR: We yesterday handed you a communication, in which we accepted your challenge of the 3d inst., on your own terms. In that challenge you gave us five days in which to accept it, and within that time we did accept it, and named the 24th inst. for the commencement of the trial; and you acknowledge the receipt of our notice to that effect. It only remains for us now to inform you that Mr. Hall will be here on the 24th of the present month to begin the trial.

Now, Mr. Sargent, do not rush frantically to the First National Bank and withdraw your money, but let it remain, and, for once in your life, stand the issue of a test. It is a proposition of your own making, and we propose to hold you to the mark this time or make you crawl through a smaller hole than we believe it possible for even you to discover.

We also notified you at the same time that we would place the sum of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

behind our twelve-wheel

VICTOR Bank Lock

and the same sum behind our four-wheel

CHRONOMETER BANKLOCK;

and, should you succeed in opening either or both of the above-named Locks in thirty working hours, the money to belong to you. The first to be governed by the same conditions contained in your challenge to us (which we have accepted as above). In your reply to that part of our challenge you say you do not expect to get a fair trial with us. In making that statement, Mr. Sargent, you are guilty of a plain, open, and palpable falsehood. You know that we have made every effort within our power to bring this matter to a final issue. We do not believe you can pick either of our Locks named above, and we want the public to be as well convinced of it as we are ourselves.

Respectfully, HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.

[Copy from the Chicago Times, Feb. 5, 1870.]

The above answer to our would-be competitors shows to the public to what extreme underhand and ungentlemanly devices our competitors stoop in order to try and throw the public off their guard when about purchasing a Safe or Bank Lock. They envy the reputation of Hall's safe and Lock Company; a reputation they have honestly earned by constant application to their business for the last twenty-five years. A quarter of a century of labor both mentally as well as physically justly entitles them to their well-earned reputation. The public has seen that we have kept up well with the times, and have sold our work in every section of the United States, and in no instance have our Fire-proof Safes ever failed to preserve the contents when exposed to an accidental fire; satisfying the business community that we sold them just what was needed. And the burglar has long since become convinced that we study as fast as what they can, for not one of our Burglar-proof Safes has ever been forcibly robbed of one dollar by the burglar, and the lock-picks ain't experts have been convinced that the Hall's 12-wheel Victor or 4-wheel Chronometer Locks cannot be picked. Our competitors may blow their bazoos as much as they please, but if their "can do" "report" says they can do, why do they not accept the opportunity? We are now, as we always have been, ready to test the merits of our Fireproof Safes and Burglar-proof Safes, and our Bank Locks with any competitor that does not infringe on our patents, and are fully disposed to try it on fair and honorable terms. Mr. James L. Hall, the patentee, has been the inventor of some thirty-four different patents on his Fire-proof, Burglar-proof, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and Locks of different kinds, and because he has shown to have more brains than our competitors, and made his improvements and secured them by getting patents secured to him, many of the one-horse concerns in the West rob him of his rights by infringing on his patents, and then take time and pains to try and traduce his well-merited reputation.

Gentlemen, it would look better, before you traduce the reputation of Hall's Safe and Lock Company, to show to the public that you have brains enough to make an improvement of your own. We have a few choice certificates from some of the prominent bankers in regard to some of the assertions and references some of our competitors have made, which we will publish in a few days.

We have always on hand a large lot of Fire-proof, Burglar-proof, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Steamboat Safes, House Safes, Jewelers' Safes, Vaults, Vault Fronts, the VICTOR Combination Bank Locks, the CHRONOMETER Combination Bank Locks; and for sale CHEAP a few second-hand Safes of our own make, and of other brands for sale VERY CHEAP at

Hall's Safe and Lock Co.,

N. E. cor. Fifth & Main Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DENTISTRY.

LIVE MEN OF THE DAY.

DR. YATES, 103 SECOND STREET,

HAS made a new discovery in Nitrous Oxide Gas. The historian has placed upon the immortal roll of fame the warrior, the statesman, and the philosopher. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay very powerful with the strength of reason and oratory, and their histories are proudly claimed as the common heritage of the American people, and men of the past. Among the men of the present are many who have placed their names even higher than the ones made prominent by the historian's pen, and who are known only in the immediate sphere in which they have individually labored to relieve pain and mental suffering that man might enjoy the blessings afforded by an All-wise Creator. I refer

TO THE INVENTORS OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

They have discovered means by which pain and anguish can be ameliorated, and lessen his physical and mental condition bettered and made happier. Persons desiring their teeth extracted can have from twelve to sixteen teeth extracted by one bag of Dr. Yates' newly discovered gas in one minute's time, and without the slightest pain.

P. S. Upper or lower sets of teeth made for $10 warranted to fit. Please cut this out.

DR. YATES, 103 Second street, Louisville, Ky. fe11 d5*

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, artistic beauty, lightness, strength, and durability—is admirably adapted for restoring the features, while CHEEK FULNESS to the lips can always be obviated. Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the material is assumed.

Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material.

Dental Cabinets 181 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. del2 eodtf

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja1 dtf

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. ja24 d2aw1m

MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,

No. 176 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

In addition to a general

Banking and Exchange Business,

attention will be given to the purchase and sale, for a commission, of Coin, Foreign Exchange, and Government, State, City, and Corporation Securities, and especially to the original negotiation of approved County and Corporation Bonds.

Collections made on all accessible points, and particular attention will be given to Correspondents' Accounts. The accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and Individuals are solicited.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. Louisville, Jan. 6, 1870. ja7 Fr&Mo3m

No Choir Should be Without It.

The American Tune Book! THIRD EDITION READY.

A COLLECTION of all the widely popular Church Tunes, Anthems, and Set Pieces which have formed the foundation of our American Church Music for the past 50 years. Containing 1,000 choice pieces selected by 500 teachers and choir leaders. Price $1 50. $13 50 per dozen. A specimen copy will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York. fe4 F2

A. D. CHOCKLEY & CO., Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Cotton, & other Produce

168 PEARL ST. NEW YORK. no22 eodtf

Rudolph Brunner, LANDSCAPE GARDENER,

IS prepared to make maps and plans for the improvement of yards, gardens, parks, &c., and also to take charge of and superintend the work in all branches of the business. All orders left with Messrs. Duncan & Son, cor. Fourth and Market sts., will be promptly attended to. fe9 dl2

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Merchants' Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky Jan. 1, 1870.

Capital Stock, all paid up........................$200,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank........................$47,885 73
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate........................149,000 00
Debts otherwise secured to the Company........................3,422 20
United States and Bank Stocks........................165,240 00
All other Securities........................91,710 90

........................$459,840 01

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due........................$12,334 95
Losses unadjusted awaiting proofs........................19,000 00

As per original on file with the Auditor and copy with Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

W. S. VERNON & SON, Agents, fe11 eod6 No. 157 West Main st.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

On the 31st of December, 1869.

Capital stock, all paid up........................$1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

Real estate........................$ 730,500 00
Loans on mortgages on real estate........................55,000 00
United States and State bonds........................245,985 61
Railroad bonds and bank stocks........................133,060 00
Loans on stock collateral........................11,096 50
Bills receivable for inland premiums........................49,883 61
Cash in hands of agents and due for premiums........................280,882 12
Interest and rents accrued and balance due the company........................14,137 43
Loans on call........................8,771 51
Cash on hand and in banks........................59,962 28
Fire and inland salvages, agency supplies office furniture, and sundry investments........................196,985 71

Total assets........................$1,786,263 49

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment........................$166,133 79

A detailed statement, certified by the Auditor, on file in the office of the Jefferson County Court.

R. A. BROWINSKI, Agent, fe9 d12 145 Main st., Citizens' Bank Building.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Commercial Fire Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1869, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

Total Assets of the Company........................$315,297 94
Total Liabilities........................30,970 47

As per detailed statement on file with the Auditor of the State and the Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson co., Ky.

PRATHER & WILTSIE, Agents, fe4 d12 No. 141 Main st.

J. ESTEN COOKE, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 120 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store.

German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $200,000.

Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $118,857 43.

No connection with the Board of Underwriters. Risks taken on their merits. au23 SW&F6m

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the President and Directors of the Owenton and Clay Lick Turnpike Road Company, from the third Monday in January until the third Monday in February, 1870, for the building of 5 miles of said road. Bids must be made on each half mile separately. Maps and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom bids must be delivered. The company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids. J. B. GIBSON, Prest.

Gratz, Ky., Dec. 23, 1869. de23 deod2m

Coal for Gas-works.

PROPOSITIONS will be received at the office of the Gas Company for from two to four hundred thousand bushels of coal, to be delivered during the spring and summer on the premises of the Louisville Gas-works. Proposals will be received to the 12th of February, 1870. fe4 d10 J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Pres't.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. ALEX. FORSYTH

HAS resumed the practice of his profession. Can be found at his old office, corner Jefferson and Seventh sts. Residence Galt House. fe5 d12

DR. H. F. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Late of Indianapolis, Ind.,) Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja3 d3m

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street between Gray and Broadway. au13 dtf

REMOVAL.

Removal.

MY shoe store, No. 159 Market street, near Fifth, I have removed to No. 171 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, eighth house below Fourth street, north side. fe2 d10 ED. GRAUMAN.

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 228 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale prices only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d3m

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

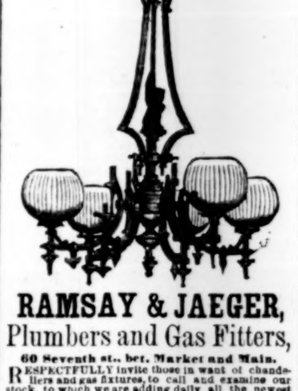
TALLOW, LARD, GREASE

HIGHEST market price paid. No charges made for commission or drayage. Shipping Stencil furnished. Quotations given upon application. Address PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI. au20 dTu&Fr6m

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf



RAMSAY & JAEGER, Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

60 Seventh st., bet. Market and Main.

RESPECTFULLY invite those in want of chandeliers and gas fixtures, to call and examine our stock, to which we are adding daily all the newest styles and patterns made by the principal manufacturers, which we offer at Eastern prices. Also fit up water works and gas pipes in a superior manner, at low rates. All work warranted. de8 Su,W&F3m

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT

$200,000 Daviess County Bonds for Sale!

SECURED BY

$9,000,000 Taxable Property.

DUE in 4, 9, 14, and 19 years, with a tax already levied sufficient to pay bonds and interest in ten years. Six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire of John G. Barret, Cashier Citizens' Bank, and Geo. D. Norton, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

JAMES WEIR, ja18 d30 President of V. and R. R. Co.

E. HUTCHISON & CO., BANKERS, Harrodsburg Ky.,

BUY and sell Exchange on all the principal cities. Highest price paid for Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds. Deposits received and interest paid on same. Discount day every Saturday.

The firm of E. Hutchison & Co. is composed of the following named persons, and they are individually liable and responsible for all deposits made with the Bank, thereby making it doubly sure, as they represent property, in the aggregate, worth not less than four hundred thousand dollars:

E. Hutchison, J. S. Burris, A. G. Kyle, H. L. Bonta, C. A. Hardin, E. Burris, Dr. Wm. Campbell, R. B. Campbell, E. R. Gaither, J. B. Hutchison. de23 d2m

Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1; Corsets with 42 whalebones at $2; Embroider'd Edgings & Insertions Linen Collars and Cuffs; Darned Lace Riviere; Rufflings; Lace Handkerchiefs, &c.,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES, AT CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, 103 1-2 Fourth Street. ja22 dtf

NEW ALBANY NURSERY F. GRAHAM & SON, PROP'RS.

A CHOICE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees of every description for sale, either by the 100 or 1,000, on the most reasonable terms. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. Catalogues sent on application. fe6 d6&w3*

Cabinet Manufacturers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1850 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and will still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION. Store No. 261 South Second st. ja24 d6m Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Levant st.

MASSEY'S Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,

Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers. LOUISVILLE DEPOT No. 81 Green st., near Third. n23 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

HAVING had the misfortune of losing my stables by fire, I ask all my customers who every day received milk from my drivers, to excuse when one or the other don't get their milk in time during the next ten days. I have made arrangements to please every one until the burned stable is in order again.

fe10 d3 CHRIST MEHRHOFF & CO.

Notice to All Whom it May Concern.

I AM informed parties from other States have proposed to put up and sell Gasoline Lamps in my territory for Ward's Gas Generator. I wish all to take notice should any town, city, or person buy or use the said Lamps, except from me, I will proceed in law to have my right protected and cause the same to be null and void. BIRCH MUSSELMAN, Sole Agent for Kentucky and all fe10 d6 Southern States.

Wanted—Hemp.

WE are prepared to pay cash for choice hemp, delivered here or on Lexington and Frankfort R. R. W. A. RICHARDSON & SON, fe6 d10 No. 36 Fourth street.

Rio Coffee.

3,500 BAGS common to strictly choice Rio Coffee, in store and arriving and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., fe10 d2 34 Fourth street.

Sugar and Molasses.

150 HHDS New Orleans Sugar; 150 bbls New Orleans Molasses; in store and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., fe10 d2 34 Fourth street.

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store. CALLAHAN & SON, n9 eodtf Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Mules for Sale.

Two car loads of fat Cotton Mules and one car load 15-hand Mules for sale at reduced rates at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. au21 dtf R. WATERS.

Take Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Whereas a verbal agreement of partnership between Julius Gebhart and myself was made to carry on the Brewers' business in the city of Louisville, Ky. I hereby warn all persons not to trust him in any business in which my name is concerned. I notify every one that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him or by another for him to any individual or partnership names. J. G. ELSENHEIMER. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5, 1870. fe6 d6*

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Auguste Favre, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same at once, duly proven, to the undersigned. ALEX'R G. BOOTH, Adm'r, fe4 d30 73 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

Notice.

FOR SALE—Having determined to withdraw from the mechanical business, I will now sell my interest in the steam scroll sawing and planing business of C. U. Shreve & Co., comprising the entire stock, fixtures, tools, &c. This presents a rare opportunity to engage in a business long established, free from risk, and in full operation. If not sold as above suggested, I will dispose of the same at auction on or before the 1st of March next. Apply to C. U. SHREVE. fe2 d10 107 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Seed Oats.

4 CARS Northern Illinois Black; 2 do Missouri Black and White; 1 car of the famous Surprise Oats; Now due, and for sale by ja29 d14 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Tennessee Money Wanted.

$10,000 OLD ISSUE—The Torbit issue and the issue of 1861, and the Planters' Bank of Tennessee. Highest cash price paid by C. HAGAN, fe4 dtf No. 114 Third street.

Notice.

I AM authorized to sell a tract of land containing between seven and eight hundred acres, on the Ohio river, in Crittenden county, Ky. Terms easy. R. B. ALEXANDER, ja4 dtf Falls City Tobacco Bank.

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, cough, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb, $1 25; 24 lbs, $18. Also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. C. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere, in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 219 West Main. no23 d3m

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

DRY GOODS.

Sheetings and Shirtings.

100 CASES 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Bleached Cottons; 50 " 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 9-4 Bleached & Brown Cottons; 150 bales Sea Island Brown Cottons; 2 cases 10-4 Utica Bleached; 3 " Pequot; 3 " Androscoggin; 5 " Pepperell and Brown Cottons; 5 " Lippitt; 6 " Monadnock.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Drillings and Checks.

50 BALES Brown Drills; 10 cases Bleached; 20 cases Slate Drills and Satteens; 30 bales Brown Osnaburgs; 50 cases Plaid; 50 cases Apron, Shirting, & Furniture Checks.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.

THOMAS JAMES & CO., Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 dtf

Coal! Coal! Coal! I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja8 d3m

Coal! Coal! Coal! JOHN W. BOWSER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

N. D. HUNTER & Co., NEW CASH Carriage Hardware House

157 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Carriage Hardware, Carriage and Wagon-makers' Wood Stock and Carriage Goods of every description.

Orders promptly executed. N. D. HUNTER & CO., ja20 d2aw8 157 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

A. G. HODGES & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OILS & LAMPS, Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,

282 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth, ja22 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

DUQUESNE FORGE. WILLIAM MILLER, Steamboat Shafts, Cranks and Locomotive Forging.

Cor. Duquesne Way and First st., n14 d3m PITTSBURG, PA.

W. S. PARKER. JOHN P. CROMIE.

PARKER & CROMIE, BANKERS,

(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.,) Dealers in

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

144 West Main Street, ja1 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

COKE! COKE! COKE!

A GOOD CHANCE for CHEAP FUEL

THE Gas Company will deliver Coke on premises for 7 cents per bushel, or 5 cents if taken at the yard.

This gives the cheapest fuel that has been furnished for a long time in this market, for 3 bushels of coke are equal to 2 bushels of best Pittsburg coal. ja25 dtf GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Knabe & Co.'s GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO

A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by **LOUIS TRIPP,** my27 deodtf 118 MAIN ST.

GAS LIGHT! GAS LIGHT!!

I HAVE a Patent Lamp for generating its own Gas, perfectly safe. No explosions—no chimney—no wick—no odor. Cities and towns wishing as good light as coal gas can be supplied with street lamps very cheap by applying to me. All kinds of lamps for family purposes. I have also a cheap lamp for kitchens and manufacturing establishments. Call and examine the light at No. 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. B. MUSSELMAN, ja22 d1m Sole Agent for Southern States.

Iron, Nails, Steel, Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools. WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL,

All kinds for sale at lowest rates.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Company, ja15 d2m 291 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Brandies.

51 CASKS Pure Cognac; 50 bbls pure Oldham county Peach; 75 bbls pure Russell county Apple; In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., ja21 25 Main st.

Walker's Bitters

300 CASES Walker's Tonic Bitters; 300 cases " Cocktail; In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., ja21 25 Main st.



WE HAVE DETERMINED TO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

W A G O N S !

And, in addition to the old style Wagon, will keep constantly on hand the Improved and best Thimble Skein Wagon manufactured in the United States. They have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced far superior to the old style Wagon, running much lighter, and being much easier on the horses' necks. The Improved Wagon provides for a stiff, ball stiff, or neck-yoke tongue, and is very strong and substantial at the connection of rounds and tongue.

BONDURANT, LEWIS, & GAGE,

SUCCESSORS TO BONDURANT & TODD,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c. fe6 d6&w1 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

S. M. Cooper against H. Mires. } In Chancery, No. 21,326.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A parcel or lot of land situated in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, on the Louisville and Shepherdsville turnpike road, about 11 miles from the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, corner to Brooks, at a white oak, and fallen red oak on the old road; thence with his line N 47¼ W 76 poles to a stake, white oak, and fallen red oak on the old road; thence with the same N 15 W 94 poles to a stake, corner to Tompson; thence with the same N 53¼ E 73 poles to a stake and dead water-beech, corner to the same, in Brown's line; thence with the same E 33 poles to a stake, in Well's line, and with poles of two white oak stumps and the middle of a branch; thence down said branch with the meanders thereof, and binding thereon, nearly the following corners S 47 W 11 poles S 43 W 25 poles S 43 W 21 poles S 43 W 62 poles to the corner of the 148 acres sold Sam'l Cooper; thence with the lines of the same N 14 W 43.5 poles to a stone and elm, corner to the same; thence with the same S 75 W 44.4 poles to a stone, corner to the same; thence with another line of the same S 9 E 67.6 poles to a stone, corner to the same, on the branch; thence down the same, with the meanders thereof, nearly the following courses: S 52¾ W 25 poles S 31 W 26 poles, S 57 W 26 poles to a stake, corner to the 7¾ acres sold Standiford Roberts; thence with the same N 38 W 16 poles to a stake, corner to the same; thence with the same 16¾ W 44.9 poles to a stake, corner to the same in Brooks' line; and thence with the same N 8 E 33.4 poles to the beginning, containing 146 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe8 S5

Marshal's Sale.

A. B. Anderson's Executor against A. B. Anderson's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 21,304.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following property to-wit:

A tract of land and improvements, in Jefferson county, Ky., on Beargrass creek, near Louisville, containing about 6¾ acres, being the same conveyed by Frank. W. Vogdes and wife to A. B. Anderson by deed of date 21st of July, 1859, which deed is on file in this case and referred to for a more particular description of the land. The shares of the infants William H. Anderson, Alice B. Anderson, Meriwether L. Anderson, Lucy T. Anderson, and Archie B. Anderson are not to be paid by the purchaser, but to remain a lien on the property, bearing interest until the infants become capable in law of receiving their respective shares, or until statutory guardians shall be appointed for said infants, and, so far as Alice B. and Lucy T. Anderson's interests are concerned, until they become married respectively, or until such guardians or husbands execute bond as required by statute in chapter 86.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. fe9 J5

Marshal's Sale.

David Frantz & son against Rowan Buchanan, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,043.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit:

A tract of lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated and described as follows being the eastern 210 feet of the southern half of square 8 on map or subdivision among Rowan's devisees on file in case 8,154 Louisville Chancery Court, and fronting on the north side of Duncan street of 210 feet and extending back northward of same width and adjacent to the west line of Nineteenth street extended 153 feet to a 30-foot alley, same conveyed to Rowan Buchanan, deed of record Jefferson County Clerk's office, deed book No. 141, page 186.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe9 c5

Marshal's Sale.

O. Hewitt against J. G. McCulloch } In Chancery, No. —.

BY virtue of venditione exponas No. 7,692, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 3d day of February, 1870, in favor of O. Hewitt vs. J. G. McCulloch, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the debt, interest and costs in said vendi, and costs of sale, as a fee bill in favor of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, of the following described property, to-wit:

The eastern 51¾ feet of lot No. 185, Portland, said lot beginning 105 feet from Third street, and extending back southwardly 198 feet, described in deed book No. 140, page 208, Jefferson County Clerk's office, which was levied on as the property of said McCulloch, to satisfy the above debts.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe9 d4d

Marshal's Sale.

T. J. Bell against Isaac Butler. } In Chancery, No. 22,532.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at a stone near Liberty schoolhouse, and corner to Logston, and running thence S 3 E 116 poles to a stake, corner to B. H. Ganden; thence with his line S 88° W 222.6 poles to an ash and hickory, corner to said Logston, and in Daniel Wilson's line; thence with said Wilson's line N 2 W 6 poles to a stake, corner to said Wilson, and in J. J. Norris' line, and thence with said Norris' line and Logston's line N 88¼ E 222.6 poles to the beginning, containing 161 acres. Being the same conveyed to Sarah Jane Wathall by deed recorded in the Jefferson County Clerk's office, book 112, page 163.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD } Deputies. fe9

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Montgomery against J. T. Helm. } In Chancery, No. 22,355.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the southwest corner of Zane and Twelfth streets; thence westwardly with Zane street 60 feet; thence back of that width southwardly and binding on Twelfth street 170 feet to a 20-foot alley. Also a lot beginning on the north side of Broadway 20 feet west of Fifteenth st., and running back northwardly of that width in lines parallel to Fifteenth street 145 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies. fe9 d5

Marshal's Sale.

James McCauley against Joshua Terry. } In Chancery, No. 22,967.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

One undivided one-eighth interest in and to a certain tract or parcel of land on the waters of Mud creek, in this county, containing 126 acres, being the same property of which Joseph B. Terry died, seized and possessed.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies. fe9 d5

HOTELS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, Capt. A. McGILL, Proprietor, **FRANKFORT, KY.**

TERMS—$22 per week for board and room, including fire. ja25 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oct7 dtf

LAWYERS.

TH. E. BRAMLETTE. E. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE........ KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se8 dtf

SHELBY COUNTY

BONDS!

THE SHELBY RAILROAD COMPANY offer to those seeking investments the Bonds of Shelby County, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi annually (the 1st of June and December), at ninety cents and accrued interest, the principal and interest payable in the city of Louisville.

This is the cheapest bond upon the market. The act under which these bonds are issued has been decided legal and valid by the Court of Appeals, and the bonds therefore have the force and virtue of a mortgage upon eight millions of property.

Apply to JAMES A. EDWARDS & CO., Shelbyville, or the MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Louisville. A. T. SCOTT, President. ja1 d1m

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. se9 dtf

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.

O. H. & J. H. KLEINFELTER, Southwest cor. Gay South and Pratt streets, c8 d6m Baltimore, Md.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE ROUTE.

Louisville to Cincinnati / Louisville to Lexington R. R.

43 Miles Shorter—10 Hours Quicker!

And 3 Eastern Connections with Trains at Cincinnati (Daily) as against One via RIVER ROUTE.

No transfer to pay at Cincinnati to hotel, depot, or residence—this advantage is not offered by rail or river routes.

Trains are held one hour when necessary for delayed trains from South or North or through passenger

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

☞ Legitimate officers of this line only at Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, Willard Hotels, and Depot. Beware of outside offices.

Leave for	TIME CARD.	Arrive at Louisville
10:50 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily except Sunday	3:45 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily	12:35 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Great Southern Mail. Daily except Saturday	5:00 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday	6:40 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday	11:00 A. M.
4:15 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation. Daily except Sunday	9:45 A. M.

HENRY STEFFIN, G. T. A. SAM'L GILL, Superintendent. le9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Feb. 6, 1870.]	Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile express	9:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:35 P. M.
12:30 P. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	2:05 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway. n14 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line. J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:0 A. M. Chicago Express. 9:50 A. M., New York Exp ; 2:30 P. M., for all points north, east, and west. 11:00 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sundays) night at 10 P. M.

Baggage checked through to all principal points. Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:50 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping cars on 11:00 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts. HORACE SCOTT, May 2, 1869—le28 dtf General Supt.

MEDICAL.

WILLIAM ROSE, M.D., From Cincinnati, O.,

HAS located permanently on Second street, corner of Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., where he is prepared to treat all manner of chronic diseases, attend to a general practice, and make examinations for private or any other purposes.

Special attention has been given for more than twenty years to all classes of female complaints. Sufferers will do well to call immediately and be cured.

Dr. Rose's Specifics for Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, and Dyspepsia are unequaled.

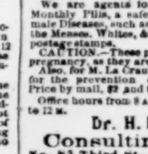
Smallpox cured in from four to six days without pitting.

Typhoid Fever cured in seven days; Fever and Ague in forty-eight hours. ja12 eodtf

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

THE undersigned, an old resident of this city, about a year since succeeded in compounding a purely vegetable remedy for this most painful and troublesome disease. By giving away a few dozen bottles to persons so diseased many remarkable and permanent cures have been made. (See testimonials in circulars.) He now offers it to the public, guaranteeing a perfect cure in every case. Address or call upon E. H. MUNROE, Proprietor.

Office 228 West Jefferson st., Louisville. CONNER & McCOY, Ag'ts for New Albany. n18 SuW&Fr3m



TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 305 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Lenora, Michigan.

R. E. Sellers—Dear Sirs: I have used Dr. Sellers' Imperial Cough Sirup in my practice for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendation.

W. R. LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York. Proprietor's Agent. del9 d&w3m

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea (seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or excessive indulgence). Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptoms list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 5 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capredi's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for M. La Croix's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician, No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs. l12 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of any school of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—3 for $1. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja20 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, syphilis in all its forms, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis (hydrocele), affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, ja13 d Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja5 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 2 W. Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out. B. Grove, Twenty-sixth street. fe9 d1m*

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 108 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. m8

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 91 and 93 Fifth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's.

LARKDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 79 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

No. 84 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repaired for 25c. Price List sent free. Address E. H. HILL & CO.

TRADE BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
The Latest Moses.

Judge Wright has been elevated to the Supreme bench of South Carolina. This matter we judge entirely wrong. Judge Wright was welcomed to his seat by Chief Justice Moses. It is Scripture for Moses to lead people out of bondage, but it is against the records for a Moses to be "over in the promised land" and welcome the immigrants. Anything unscriptural must be wrong. Moses has no right to be there.

II.
Miss Howson,

now with the Richings English opera troupe, is one of several very attractive and winning young songstresses who have recently made their debut in English opera. In Miss Howson and Miss Hersee there is a pleasing combination of youth, naivete, grace, and all of the charms incident to the possession of fresh, clear, sweet voices beautifully cultivated. Their acting is arch, piquant, and marked by a certain pretty shyness that is most engaging. Neither of them has any of the made-up, artificial, cold, professional air of the majority of public singers, about whom there is more or less of the inanimate stolidity of a wax figure galvanized into certain stage positions, smiles and mannerisms. Both of these fair young artistes are so natural, simple and unaffected that it is a pleasure to have seen their bright, merry faces and listened to the music of their charming voices.

III.
Fitz John Porter.

The case of this distinguished officer is again attracting the attention of the country. It will be remembered that during the war he was deprived of his rank in the army by the sentence of a court-martial upon charges reflecting upon his soldiership, and was moreover debarred from the privilege of ever holding any position in the service of the United States. Now that the heat, animosities, ambitions and petty jealousies (which existed in the army and which no doubt had much to do with the sentence in question) have died out in a measure, the justice of the action of the court in the case of Gen. Porter is being questioned by many, and his numerous friends in and out of the army are disposed to have his case looked into closely. Gen. Porter's case is, to say the least of it, a hard one. Bred and educated a soldier, he has endeavored always to do what he conscientiously believed to be his duty, and it is only fair that if he has been wronged, he should again have a hearing and be restored to his position and rank in the service.

IV.
A Snake in the Grass.

Florida has a literary cancer on her fair bosom which causes the natives excruciating suffering and mortification. Fortunately it is sporadic, and not epidemic, however. It owes this affliction to its climate, and not to any imprudence. In the midst of one of its balmiest forests this frightful gnawing cancer has commenced work. The presence of it disturbs the simple young State throughout all of its members, and causes them to ache with loathing and anguish. This literary cancer has, for reasons best known to itself, assumed the form of a woman, whose teeth, sharpened by an apetite for calumny, fasten upon the very vitals of honor itself, and do so scratch and tear at it that it cannot be distinguished by the owner. What the rustic and remote people of the land of flowers have ever done that such a malignant Medusa, in the form of a literary cancer, should fasten her fangs in them and build a nest in their midst for her snakes is an inscrutible mystery. The horror is intensified by the thing's assumed fondness for oranges and the cultivation of them, which it combines as a recreation with biting the hand that feeds it and working itself into a paroxysm of hysterics over the imagined crimes of my Lord Byron.

V.
A Valuable Ms.

Students of the Bible constantly lament being unable to consult the originals of the Books of Scripture, and are obliged to depend on manuscript copies technally called "codices," the earliest of which are the Spanish. As far as the Books of Moses are concerned, there will soon be an established standard by which all other editions may be measured, even the celebrated Polyglot of Walton. Dr. Basilius Levishon, a savant, a member of the Greek church in Jerusalem, although of Hebrew origin, has discovered among the Samaritans a large-sized vellum Pentateuch, which lacks only a few pages at the beginning, and is believed to have been written during the days of the first temple, which was destroyed in 588, B. C. This volume is written in the old Hebrew character which the children of Israel used until after their captivity in Babylon, when they substituted the one now in use. The Samaritans, a mongrel race, with some Jewish blood, retained the old character, and it appears now on their coins and medals. This valuable manuscript is said to have been given them by a Levitical priest, and has been guarded with extreme jealousy ever since. It is not divided into chapters or sections, and on the margin incidents connected with its preservation are recorded—among others its escape from fire in the time of Zerubabel, 530, B. C. Dr. Levishon is reproducing it in *fac simile* for the leading libraries of Europe, and is said to have noted already 10,000 variations from the currently-received text. How almost impossible it is to realize that anything could have existed all these centuries! This is an "original" worthy of the name and brimfull of interest for the most ignorant Christian, as well as the most learned scholar.

VI.
Bored Wives.

Retributive justice is overtaking the men of Brooklyn. A woman's club house has been opened there, the fair members being "nearly all married." The club has long been recognized as the refuge of "bored husbands," where in the society of a few chosen spirits they can recuperate their nerves, rendered sore by continuous domestic jars or over the anxiety of doting wives. The recreation to the wearied paterfamilies afforded by a friendly game of poker, after listening for an hour to the short-comings of Biddy, the duplicity of the milkman, the juvenile peccadilloes of the children, and the gossip of visitors, is like oil upon the troubled waters, and the men come forth refreshed and invigorated for further home struggles. Now, thanks to the spirit of the age, the "bored wives" can spend some of the time which hangs so heavily upon their hands at their club, and can refresh themselves by a morning of gossip at their club over oysters and ale, finished with a dainty cigarette (to be had only at the club) and which can be smoked while the ladies lounge on luxurious ottomans, and look over the latest fashion plates. In the quiet and seclusion of their club, the "nearly all married ladies" can fortify themselves to grapple with the grumbling, irritable, fault-finding thing they call a husband, who is to dine with them later in the day, and make their poor lives a burden to them by imbecile croakings about missing buttons, house expenses, the state of business, and the quality of the soup. When she gets in a tantrum she can retire to her club, and soothe her wounded feelings with a dish of—gossip, and when he puts himself into a passion he can go and revenge himself by beating somebody at euchre at his club.

VII.
The Noble Savage.

The Friends appointed by the President as Indian Agents have made their reports, and aside from the accounts given of their work, done with a view of bettering the condition of their *protegés*, the reports contain some interesting facts and incidents which throw light upon the habits, character and superstitions of the Noble Savage. His mistrust of white men is thus illustrated by an incident: "An Indian chief brought a young Indian, we are told, before a white commissioner to give evidence, and the commissioner hesitated a little in receiving part of the testimony, when the chief spoke up with great emphasis: 'Oh, you may believe what he says; he tells the truth; he has never seen a white man before!'" Bishop Whipple relates an anecdote of one of their great braves which shows their indifference to death. One of them who had been concerned in the Minnesota massacre, on being visited in prison and told that his hope of pardon was vain, said: "Well, I don't care, I am not afraid to die; when I go to the spirit world, I will go to the Great Spirit, and look Him right in the face, and tell him of the multiplied wrongs and cruelties inflicted on His red children by the white man, and He won't scold me much." When the eclipse in August took place, they were incredulous about its occurring when informed that it would disappear in the evening; but as it began to grow dark they ran to their lodges, brought out their guns and commenced firing at the sun, to kill the monster they declared was eating the sun. After the eclipse they attributed the sun's shining again to their having killed the monster, although they still thought the sun was "sick." Indians regard it as unnatural that a whole family should be hungry at once. They never sit at table, but each one, when hungry, helps himself. And some little time ago, it seems, a child died, and they buried its grandfather alive, with the child in his arms, at the grandfather's request, in order that he might take care of it in the spirit land.

Mr. Jay Gould received credit, a few days since, for a contribution of $10,000 to a professorship of mathematics in the Princeton College. It is probable that the donation was from Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, through his friend Judge Field, of Princeton, N. J.

☞ At Fox Lake, Wis., an old man "who has got drunk for eighty-six years" recently became a convert to temperance.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Right Rev. Bishop Quintard is ill at Montevieco, Ala.

Garibaldi's new novel is said to be highly sensational, killing some one every two pages.

A new play has been introduced in Paris called the "Paris Revue," which has fifty-one characters.

The matrimonial engagement of General Beauregard to Mrs. Haas, of New Orleans, is announced.

Mdlle. Sessi has had more success in "La Traviata," at the Theatre Italien, than in any character that she has hitherto assumed.

The King of Prussia, it is said in Berlin, lives at the present time principally on eggs, caviar, milk and very strong French brandy.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is to have a poem of considerable length in the March number of the Atlantic Monthly.

Senator Sumner is going to try to deprive the medical society of the District of Columbia of its charter because it will not admit colored men to membership.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is said to have lost a large sum of money in his attempt to produce old English drama at the Holborn; and that theater was closed on the 18th ult.

Mrs. Alberti, a pious and accomplished Christian lady, has been laboring as a colporteur in the mountains of Kentucky, distributing tracts and Bibles and establishing Sunday schools with much success.

On the death of Admiral Sir George Seymour, Queen Victoria telegraphed her sympathy with his family in the following words: "I feel most deeply for you all, and much regret your noble father."

Sir David Baxter has presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland the sea chest and drinking cup which belonged to Alexander Selkirk (Robinson Crusoe), and were in his use during his sojourn on the Island of Juan Fernandez.

Among the banns of marriage published at the Hotel de Ville, at Lille, France, are those of Pierre Paux, Officer of Health, aged forty-seven, and Mlle. F. Selong, aged eighty-four. There is a fortune of three hundred thousand francs in the case.

Among other gratifying incidents of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur to New York, we hear that, before leaving for Boston, he presented a beautiful set of diamond and pearl studs to E. M. Archibald, Esq., her Majesty's Consul for New York.

Adolphe Thiers succeeded, the other day, in effecting a large insurance on his life at very low rates, in favor of his sister, the examining physicians having found that he was perfectly healthy, and that his excellent constitution would enable him to live for twenty years longer yet.

The post of organist at St. Sulpice, left vacant by the death of Lefebvre Wely, has been given to M. Widor, who, on the 16th ultimo, the *fete patronale* of the church, played for the first time. The organ is one of the very finest in Paris, and is more complete than that of St. Eustache, generally supposed to be the largest in the French metropolis.

A German pamphleteer asserts that, to his certain knowledge, the reports that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert led a very happy life during the first years of their marriage are entirely erroneous, and that the Prince, on account of incompatibility of temper, at one time seriously thought of separating from his royal consort and returning to Germany.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A New County—The Louisville Charter Laid Over until Tuesday—Effect of the Louisville Meeting—The Cincinnati Bill—A Mystery—Lobbying—The Appellate Judgeship.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.

The State House was decidedly more attractive this morning than it has been for some time past, and your correspondent must say that the fact was hardly so much due to the legislation in hand as to the glorious, sunshiny morning, which tempted an unusual number of "bright particular stars," some of them "beautiful exceedingly," as Coleridge expresses it, to grace the lobby with their presence. Your correspondent—with what regret he finds himself compelled to admit the fact, the gentle reader may judge—is rather on the "old bachelor" line, and is, perhaps, condemned by some of his acquaintances as decidedly "incorrigible," but it is certain that, had he been a member of the Legislature, his tongue would have been inspired this morning, if never before.

IN THE HOUSE.

A great deal of the morning session was taken up with the consideration of the bill proposing the establishment of a new county out of portions of Breckinridge and Meade. A blank being left in the bill as to the name of the proposed county gave Colonel Chrisman the opportunity of moving that it be filled with Hanson, and supporting his suggestion with a glowing and eloquent tribute to that gifted Kentuckian, Roger Hanson, whose brilliant career was brought to an untimely end. An elaborate and able argument was delivered by the Representative from Hardin, Major Thos. H. Hays, against the measure, and several other speeches were made; after which the bill, on being subjected to a vote, was rejected by the House.

SENATE BUSINESS.

Most of the Senate's morning session was occupied with the reports of committees and the consideration of business of no general interest or importance. There was one subject of importance, however, that came before the Senate to-day, and that was

THE NEW CHARTER

of the city of Louisville. The charter which passed the House was reported to the Senate by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee; but, as several amendments were proposed, the matter was, after some discussion, laid over until Tuesday next by a vote of 23 to 6. The Senators from Louisville and Jefferson county were anxious to have the charter, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, passed without further delay, but it was the pleasure of the Senate to defer it.

AN INJURIOUS EFFECT.

From what your correspondent has seen and heard, and from the tone of the discussion of the charter question to-day, he is convinced that the proceedings of the meeting in Louisville last Saturday night have scarcely had the effect which those who got the meeting up probably anticipated. Some of the Senators who were before indifferent about the charter now feel inclined to resent what they consider not only as injustice to one of their number, but an undeserved censure upon their body. Any prejudice arising from such a feeling will, I take it, subside in due time, however. The new charter comes before the Legislature with the indorsement of a large majority of the people of Louisville; and surely the citizens of Louisville have the right, under the Constitution, to make such regulations as they deem proper for the government of their own municipal concerns.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

The Cincinnati bill was reported to-day by the Senate Committee without any expression of opinion, and it is to be considered by the Senate on Wednesday next. The friends of this measure, I learn, have determined, as a matter of policy, to consent to its complete emasculation, if by so doing they can secure its passage. For the rest they will depend upon future legislation. The only point they will insist upon is, that the road shall be owned and controlled by a Cincinnati corporation. That they cannot and will not relinquish; and that it is that constitutes the grand objection to the passage of the bill by a Kentucky Legislature. Notwithstanding all which has occurred of late, and in spite of the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment, Kentucky is not yet willing to give exclusive privileges to a foreign corporation and make herself the vassal of Ohio. Nor will the Kentucky legislator be likely to forget that any act vesting in Cincinnati "trustees" the management and ownership of a Kentucky road will of necessity place such road and its employes beyond the reach of the courts of the Commonwealth.

A MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT.

A day or two since a certain attache of the Legislature who, though perhaps not precisely an Adonis, is noted for his good looks and bright eyes, was observed, on opening a note handed him by a page, to grow deadly pale and leave the Legislative hall with a hurried step and in much confusion. By one of those inexplicable circumstances through which newspaper men are sometimes placed in possession of the most hidden facts, your correspondent is enabled to supply a copy of the billet, the perusal of which produced so extraordinary an effect. It ran much in this wise:

My Once Darling—

After all that has occurred between us you cannot and shall not go back upon me. Do not think I am to be trifled with. Come at once to the cloak-room, or you will hear in a mode that will not please you from Your neglected LAURA.

As the self convicted Lothario returned in a few minutes, looking infinitely relieved, the presumption is that either the threatening missive was a hoax, and he did not find the injured fair one awaiting him in the cloak-room, or that he succeeded in conciliating her. A great poet has strongly but expressively said: "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned!"

RAILROAD LOBBYING.

The wire workers of the Cincinnati Southern railroad scheme attach considerable importance to the science and practice of lobbying, if we are to judge from the number of people here in the interests of the measure.

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT.

A call was on yesterday published in the Courier-Journal, signed by six Senators and seventeen Representatives, recommending a convention at Madisonville, on the 11th day of May next, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Fourth District. It is claimed by those who oppose a convention, that the names of four Senators and eight Representatives within the bounds of the District were, I believe, not attached to the call; and one of the Representatives whose name appeared, Mr. Hambleton, does not reside in the District. In ordinary times, and under ordinary circumstances, the claims of candidates for judicial position ought not to be subjected to any party test; but the time in which we live is exceptional, and it should be seen to that none but Democrats are elected to any office whatever. The immediate effect of the Fifteenth amendment will be to reinforce the Radical strength by the negro vote. In the Fourth District, as elsewhere, if there is danger of defeat in division, care must be taken that the Democratic vote is cast for one man. Z.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

House Discussion on a Substitute for a Bill to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons.

[Courier-Journal Special Phonographic Reports.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.

[Mr. Silvertooth made an extended speech in opposition to the original bill, basing his objections on constitutional grounds, and designating the measure as one which came in direct contravention with that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be questioned. He also said that section xxv., article 13, of the new constitution of Kentucky was a palpable violation of the Federal Constitution, which is the paramount law of the land.—Reporter.]

Mr. McCreary—*Mr. Speaker:* The public mind has long been directed to an evil, from which grow many of the deeds of blood that sadden the hearts of our people and fill up our criminal dockets. Under the provisions of the law, as it now stands in our statute books, a person who carries a concealed deadly weapon is liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, with increased penalty for a second conviction. This law is now practically a dead-letter, for it is too severe for ordinary offenses, and, as ordinary offenses are let off, all go unpunished. Many men, too, are compelled to carry weapons to protect themselves from assaults, which may be made any time by reckless, violent men, who always keep ready on hand the instrument of death.

The bill reported by the Select Committee does not, in my judgment, improve the present law in any particular. It is more stringent in its penalties than the present law, and is therefore not apt to be enforced. It prohibits the carrying of any weapons, whether concealed or not, and in this respect, I think, is unconstitutional. For this reason I offer the substitute which has just been read, fixing a punishment for carrying concealed deadly weapons, which I believe could be enforced equally against all persons, and I was surprised that it should be attacked and opposed so heartily by the gentleman from Fulton, whom I have looked upon during this whole session, as the stanch advocate of peace and law and order, and I have been astonished at his opposition to this kind of a measure. If you blot from our statute books the laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, you strike down one of the main bulwarks of our peace, prosperity, and happiness. You allow the ruffian, or the midnight assassin, to stalk abroad as a walking arsenal, ready at any time to disturb religious worship with the sharp report of his pistol, or to break up any assembly of citizens met together for peaceful and business pursuits, with his deadly bullet, which ofttimes reaches the life blood of an innocent man. You destroy the security of person and property which for long years our law has guaranteed to us, and my mind sickens and grows sad to contemplate the condition of society without any law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.

The gentleman from Fulton bases his opposition to this bill on article 3d, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

With due deference to the gentleman, I do not think this section has any bearing whatever upon the substitute offered by myself. The substitute does not propose to inflict any penalty whatever on any man for keeping or bearing arms; but it does seek to fine any man who carries *a concealed deadly weapon*, unless 1st, where the person has reasonable grounds to believe his person or the person of some of his family, or his property, is in danger of violence or crime; 2d, where sheriffs, constables, marshals and policemen carry such weapons as are necessary to their protection in the efficient discharge of their duty; 3d, where persons are required by their business or occupation to travel during the night.

I am supported in my position by the constitution of Kentucky, which says, in section 25, article 8th:

"That the rights of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned, but the General Assembly may pass laws to prevent persons from carrying concealed weapons."

Sir, though the Constitution of the United States has been butchered, mutilated, and trodden under foot by men whose meanness and baseness I despise, still I respect it, and my memory clings in fond affection around that instrument as it was framed by our forefathers, and I am the last man in this House to ask for its violation. Far from it. I only ask this General Assembly to exercise a privilege given by a constitution which we all unite in loving and respecting—a constitution which is the sheet-anchor of our hopes, palladium of our liberties—which, while passion, prejudice, and exultant power are mutilating the Constitution of the nation, we should guard with Vestal vigilance and preserve as sacred as did the Children of Israel the sacred ark of the covenant. I mean the constitution of Kentucky.

I could not support the bill offered by the select committee because it imposed a fine on any man who carried a weapon, whether concealed or not, and the penalties imposed by it are too severe. Where penalties are too severe laws become nullities, and are either evaded or neglected altogether. My substitute for the bill, I think will be, if passed, a benefit to this Commonwealth, because it only prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons, and in reducing the minimum fine to ten dollars it will be enforced against all ordinary violators of the law; and in raising the maximum fine to one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not less than two nor more than four months, it will reach all the extraordinary violators of this law who set law and order at defiance and endanger the lives of innocent and unoffending citizens.

This subject is of more than ordinary interest, and in a crude and unmatured way I have endeavored to vindicate my position, because I wished to eradicate from this Commonwealth a growing evil and save many young men from a habit which is only indulged in because it is fashionable, and further, because my heart has been saddened and a gloom spread over my whole county, on more than one occasion, by the reckless and unfortunate use of concealed deadly weapons. Heaven knows we have had death and desolation, carnage and conflicts enough in the last few years, and now that "grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front," I am in favor of doing all we can to promote peace and harmony and fraternal love.

Mr. Chrisman—*Mr. Speaker:* The constitutional objection interposed by the gentleman from Hickman (Mr. Silvertooth) comes at an unseasonable hour and at a very late day. He takes the position that the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky went beyond and had no power whatever to impose restrictions upon the carrying of concealed deadly weapons. Such right, he argues, is guaranteed to the citizen by the Federal Constitution, and any law seeking to abridge such right is in contravention of it.

It is true the Constitution of the United States guarantees the right to its citizens to keep and bear arms, and such right shall not be infringed; but I will say to the gentleman if he will but give this bill a close and scrutinizing examination he will find that every right of the citizen is duly and scrupulously regarded and protected. By its provisions it recognizes the right of the citizen to wear arms in defense of the State or nation and, further, in the defense of his person or that of his family or property.

The second section of the bill provides that sheriffs, constables, marshals and policemen may carry such weapons as are necessary for their protection in the efficient discharge of their duty; and further, where persons are required by their lawful business or occupation to travel in the night that the carrying of such weapons shall be lawful, and to provide for the largest liberty to the citizen where there is no unlawful intent. It further declares that the carrying of such deadly weapons for the purpose of killing such animals or birds as it may be lawful to kill shall not subject them to the provisions of this bill. The motive power and vital principle of this bill, Mr. Speaker, are to be found in the third section, where it declares it shall be the duty of all ministerial officers in this Commonwealth to apprehend each violator of its provisions upon pain of fine and imprisonment, and which gives the bill lif and vigor and insures its execution.

It is our highest duty to bring to punishment those who are daily incensing the moral sentiment of the community by the wearing of weapons.

This bill seeks to punish those who wear them openly as well as concealed. The reign of bullyism should cease in this State, and this bill will close it up forever. If men will violate the laws, let them take up their abode in the dungeons of the State—a more fit and proper place than the church of the living God, where they sometimes exhibit their pistols. All good men demand of us the passage of this bill, and no good citizen will be affected by it; and only those whom society can well spare will come within its provisions.

Pass this bill and put it in the power of the courts and juries of the country to execute it, and it will drive pistols, or that class of gentlemen in the community who handle them, from the country, and restore morality in the land. Pass this bill and you will stay the further effusion of blood to a great extent. Let us meet the public demands in this regard, by the enactment of a law that will have some vitality about it.

Mr. Cantrell—*Mr. Speaker:* I think the grave constitutional objections urged by the gentleman from Hickman grow out of the fact that he places a wrong construction on the language used in both the Federal and State Constitutions, as also upon the intention of the framers of those instruments. It is true that the Constitution of the United States says "that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be questioned;" and the old Constitution of Kentucky declared that this right, "should not be infringed." What kind of arms were used at the time the constitution was framed? They were the rifle, the flint-lock musket, the dragoon pistol, the sword and the cutlass. These were the arms meant by the framers of the constitution; but how stand we now? The inventive genius of the age has brought about a great change. We have now the pocket-revolver, the dirk, the sword-cane, the slung shot, the "billy" and "brass-knucks." These are what are known as weapons, although they may be a species of arms. The Constitutional Convention of 1849, knowing what great changes had been made, and would be made, declared that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed;" but the Legislature may pass laws to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons. There is a vast difference between the phrases "to keep and bear arms" and "carrying concealed weapons." The first implies the carrying of arms openly, as the soldier or the huntsman, and we all know the meaning of the other.

The gentleman thinks the question has not been adjudicated under our new constitution. I beg leave to differ with him. I had occasion once to examine this question, and, while I do not state it as a fact, I say my recollection is that the question has been adjudicated. I don't see the force of his constitutional objections, and therefore believe that the Legislature can pass any law to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons, which does not conflict with the right of the people to keep and bear arms in the sense I have just named.

At a meeting of the New York Defrauded Soldiers' Association on Monday evening, the President announced that their test case, Finly vs. Vandyke, is to be tried in the United States District Court, either this week or early next. The association now numbers one hundred and eighty members, and at each meeting new names are added to the roll.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Georgia Scalawags—Municipal Matters—Grant's "Man Friday"—Jim Ashley—Why Jim was Removed—The Kentucky Distillers.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

There is a decided influx of Georgia politicians to this city. Among these are Messrs. Hill and Miller, elected by the Georgia Legislature last year as United States Senators. They are here with friends to urge their admission to the places for which they were selected. A Democratic delegation, headed by Captain Bryant, have also arrived for the purpose of counteracting, if possible, the evil influence of Foster Blodgett, a scalawag, who has connived with Gov. Bullock in instigating Congress to indorse the late political deviltry toward that unhappy people. Blodgett is now under indictment for perjury in Augusta, but aspires to be United States Senator. Just like a scalawag, for a carpet-bagger's impudence could hardly reach that point; and, if the Radicals carry their project, the said Blodgett is to be honored with that once high and honorable position. Blodgett is small and dapper, about five feet high, of jaunty air, smart, and decidedly of the Tittlebat Titmouse order. He would cut about the same figure too in the Senate that Titlebat did in Parliament. However, it is to be hoped the Criminal Court will try to send him to the penitentiary before the Legislature can elect him Senator. I have no doubt the people of Georgia would approve of a special term of the court for this specific purpose. It would save the State unmeasured disgrace, and the United States Senate, too, has already as many members with tainted reputation as it can well stand. By all means, then, let Foster go to the penitentiary. But, in the meantime, he flourishes here as impudent as any other scamp who rejoices he is not in State prison when he knows he ought to be there. As for Hill and Miller, they had better go home. They are honorable men, and not likely to sell out to the Radicals for a mess of pottage. That party wants pliable, purchasable material.

MUNICIPAL TRIBULATIONS.

The "happy family" in this city is the most unhappy of them all. Bowen, the Radical Mayor, who was elected, because he acted as if a nigger was better than a white man, can't please everbody. Like any other sharp politician, he has insisted on giving the offices to his own particular friends, who are pledged to support him for another term; and as there ain't loaves and fishes enough for all, even of his own warm supporters, there is a split in consequence. Add to this that the few respectable men in the party are against him, and have raised an organized opposition; there is a pretty mess of it. And when the rascals fall out, why honest people will get the benefits thereof. By the by, you may not have heard one of the latest stories concerning this man Bowen and Ulysses. It appears that Bowen's recommendations only, concerning Grant's appointments for the District, pass muster at the White House.

He is an ordinary, a common fellow, and surprise has been manifested that he has exerted such influence over the President. The secret has leaked out. After his election to the Presidency, Grant sold to Bowen his house (presented by friends) at $40,000. But, before the deed was fully consummated, Gen. Sherman's friends (A. T. Stewart and others) concluded to give him a house, too; and as Grant was about to vacate his, they concluded to purchase it at $65,000. But how was Ulysses to set aside the deed already made to Bowen? Well, no one knows positively, but Bowen did reconvey or relinquish it—and Bowen has had the various offices distributed among his friends. And thus the prudent and careful Grant is believed to be $25,000 better off in cash. And what are a few paltry offices, after all?

A STERN REBUKE.

I wrote you last December that Attorney General Hoar would certainly be rejected as Supreme Judge. Your readers are aware that he was rejected by the Senate. Extraordinary efforts were made by the President and his friends to overcome the objections of Senators. Promises of more patronage and threats that this or that Senator would be deprived of this privilege was held out by Grant, who wanted his man Friday comfortably fixed for life; but the Senators very creditably refused to reconsider, and refused by a decided vote to confirm Hoar. It is a terrible rebuke, and some supposed that Hoar would, after such a signal mark of a want of confidence in his own party, resign his position in the Cabinet. But they gave him credit for too much decency and self-respect. He went to Grant and asked him if he "wished him to resign?" Under such circumstances the President of course could only tell him "no." But anybody else but Hoar would have at least tendered his resignation. But it is the best paying position Hoar ever held or ever will, and he doesn't propose to let it slip. As a salve to his wounded sensibilities the President permitted Hoar to name the person to fill the place he didn't get, and the Attorney General selected Bradley, of N. J., whose name was sent in to-day. Several eminent Southern judges were urged for the place, but Hoar would not hear for an instant of any Southern man receiving it, though the district is in the South and has hitherto been filled by a Southern man.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR ASHLEY.

That great humbug Jim Ashley, who was appointed Governor of Montana, and afterwards turned out, has another chance which it is said he will improve. He was beaten two years ago for Congress in the Toledo (Ohio) district by Mr. Hoag, Democrat. That gentleman died on Saturday in this city, and Ashley's friends declare they will put him up again for Congress. It was said Grant turned him out because it was reported that since his advent among the Mo-Canicas he had gone back on his negro equality ideas. This is an error.

WHY GRANT REMOVED HIM.

A letter from Ashley to a friend was read to Grant. Jim was rather free in his strictures on Grant's appointees. Finally this passage was read, viz: "The President has made some bad appointments," &c. Grant quietly said, "Well, I think I have, and I'll just remove one of them now." And the order for Jim's decapitation was made forthwith. Ashley is pleading to be retained, but the President is inexorable.

THE KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERS.

The following gentlemen, representing the Kentucky Whisky Distillers' Association, are here, viz: Sam Clay, Jr., James H. Shropshire, of Lexington; E. F. Clay, Bourbon; H. C. Howard, Mt. Sterling; John M. Duke, Maysville, and S. J. Megibben, Cynthiana. The Ways and Means Committee have appointed Thursday to hear their views on whisky matters. X. L.

The Salaries of the Circuit Judges.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Your correspondent, who writes from Lebanon, in opposition to an increase of the compensation of Circuit Judges, does not undertake to show that their salaries are sufficient for the decent and comfortable support of themselves and their families, but rests his whole objection upon the proposition that the judges knew what the salary was before their election, and made a bargain with the State to serve it six years for that compensation and should be held to their contract.

The compensation is inadequate, and was known to be so at the time of the election; but the Legislature had, at the session just closed, considered the matter, and upon several votes taken a majority of those voting were shown to be in favor of a much larger sum. By reason of that fatal evil of legislation in Kentucky, absenteeism, the majority fell a few votes short of the constitutional requisition. It was palpable, however, that the sentiment of the Legislature was in favor of a larger amount of compensation (as it has been ever since and is now) With this knowledge, and the assurance that efforts would be made to increase the salary at the next session of the Legislature, and at the request of the members of the bar, some, at least, of the present Judges gave up lucrative practices, and became candidates. The *bargains* in these cases were not, therefore, exactly as your correspondent describes them.

But he gently advises that, if the judges are not satisfied with their present compensation, let them resign, and dozens of others will soon seek their positions. No doubt of it; and, if cheapness of service were the only consideration to be regarded, it would be wise in the Legislature to put up the judicial stations at public auction, and have them bid off to the lowest bidder. There would be as much competition under this system of procuring public servants as your correspondent could desire. But who would get the best of that bargain? The State might save in a pecuniary sense, but would lose immensely in the ability and character of its judicial officers.

It is neither just nor wise for the State to expect its public servants to labor for that less compensation than men of integrity and ability can command in private life. Some mercantile clerks in Louisville receive a higher rate of compensation for mere clerical duties than the circuit judges in this State, whose position requires them to adjudicate upon the rights, the property, the liberty and the lives of the citizens. An ordinary bank clerk realizes more from his salary than a Judge. Any lawyer, qualified by his learning and integrity to preside as judge, makes more, and sometimes three or four times more, by his profession, than he could were he upon the bench.

The present salary of a circuit judge is $2 300; but it must be remembered that nearly all of them are upon the circuit and away from home about eight months of the year. The expenses during that time are paid by the judge out of his salary. These expenses, for traveling and hotel bills, which in no degree have been cheapened since the judges took their offices, are, at the very lowest, not less than $600. In assessing the income tax to the Federal Government on the salary, no allowance is made for these expenses, and $65 more goes into the federal treasury. If the judge does not own a house for himself and family to reside in, he must rent one suitable to the size and condition of his family. If he lives in a large city, $500 would be a moderate sum to pay, but in other places a tenement might be had for $300. His servant hire could not reasonably be expected to cost less than $150 or $200. When these necessary deductions are made from the allowance to the judges, what an inconsiderable sum is left to feed and clothe their families and educate their children! Is it consistent with the dignity of a great and prosperous State like Kentucky, so rich in resources and so renowned for its justice, liberality, and the chivalric honor of her people, to deal thus parsimoniously and niggardly with her public servants? I can assure your correspondent that the people do not sympathize with him in his sentiments on this subject. They are in advance of their representatives, and would warmly indorse the action of the Legislature increasing the salaries of the circuit judges to an amount adequate for their decent support, and equal to the dignity and responsibility of their offices.

The corporate authorities of Louisville, seeing the inadequacy of the salary of the State judges, gave from their own resources to each of them in that city one thousand dollars in addition to the State allowance, and no one complained of this use of the city funds. But is it right that the State, by refusing adequately to provide for its own servants, should throw this burden upon your already heavily-taxed population? And is it right that the State should require officers of the same dignity, jurisdiction and degree, who serve outside of the Louisville circuit, to render their services for less than the two who reside in Louisville?

That some of the judges do not resign on account of the insufficient salary, is not, as your correspondent supposes, because they thought the salary sufficient when they were elected, and feel bound by the contract, but because they know the people are in favor of an increase, and have strong hopes that the Legislature will yet carry out their will and give them fair compensation for their services.

SPEECH OF HON. D. Y. LYTTLE.

Delivered Before the Democratic Meeting Held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, on Thursday Evening, February 3, 1870.

Mr. Chairman:—Unexpected as has been the call of the joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives upon me to give my views upon the questions of national policy, and unfitted as I feel myself to be to do justice to the subjects absorbing the public mind, or myself, I do not feel myself at liberty to disregard the call.

What is our mission as a party?

Does any danger threaten that matchless form of government designed to transmit the blessings of free government to unborn millions of human beings who are to come after us? When George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and others severed our relations from the British crown, and established our national independence, we had no established form of government. A model could not be found in Europe, Asia, or Africa. Being moved by divine inspiration, they turned their spiritual gaze to that form of government presented by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the government of the moral and physical world. They formed a triune Federal Government, possessing Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers. Like the sun in the heavens, this Federal Government had its powers defined and station fixed. They made each State represent a star, and defined its orbit.

Now, usurpation or consolidation is as much forbidden by the spirit and form of our Government as is secession or disunion.

Destruction, wreck, and ruin would as constantly betide that plane which should by a violation of the laws of the union break from its orbit and rush to the sun as if it was to fly into the regions of unlimited space. Shall we stand idly by and see the old ship of State rush into a maelstrom because she did not split upon the sea-girded rock of disunion?

What means our billion debt?

What means the triumphant shout and derisive hiss over the prostrate form of the reserved rights of the States and the people.

Does the bold attack upon, and secret hate of, the Executive branch of the Government excite no apprehensions of danger?

Will our liberty be secure when the Executive branch of the Government is trampled in the dust? Mr. Chairman, the Cæsar of America has crossed the Rubicon.

By a concentration of the powers of government Alexander trampled upon the liberties of Greece, Cæsar upon the liberties of Rome, Cromwell upon the liberties of England, and Bonaparte upon the liberties of France. Shall we split upon the same rock, or shall we now commence avoiding their errors.

The reserved rights of the States were placed in the Constitution.

The Executive was a grant of power from the people, and placed in the Constitution.

The Supreme Court was a grant of power from the people and placed in the Constitution; and equally so is the legislative power—not by accident but by design—for General Washington, in a letter to the old Congress, dated in convention, September 17, 1787, states: "The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace, and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union."

But the impropriety of vesting such extensive trusts in one body of men is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization. The patriots of the Revolution had not maintained a seven-years' war and baptised the colonies in blood to establish a Congress with similar despotic powers to the British Parliament. That Parliament was supreme and the King could do no wrong are principles at war with free government. The American eagle plucked from the mane of the British lion gems of liberty and not badges of despotism.

Mr. Chairman, it is alarming that the people of the West and North can, with perfect indifference, see measures brought forth in the Senate of the United States, and many of them carried through triumphantly, striking down the rights of the States and proclaiming, in the face of open day and in contempt of the most sacred oracles of Anglo-American liberty, the daring heresy that the Supreme Court of the United States shall not grant or sustain a decision that has granted the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that the Supreme Court shall not sustain a decision that declares an act of Congress unconstitutional, thus sacrificing the most vital principle of free government upon the shrine of this new idol of Congressional supremacy.

Can the leaders of the Radical party keep the minds of the people of the North, East and West inflamed against the people of the South till the word lost, lost, lost, is written upon every citadel of liberty?

What has been the crime of the South that the people of the North are willing to see the last intrenchment of liberty stormed or undermined, and swept from under them and their children, that no meteor may ever gleam or morning break upon the Southern people?

The institution of slavery had been recognized, for two hundred years, by every department of the Government; and being intrenched upon and encroached upon, the people of the South fought to defend it in the best manner they could. Let us say that slavery was wrong, and that it was wrong in the Southern people to try to defend it.

Will the people of the North perpetuate power in the hands of the Radical party, until they have wrung the last groan, the last sigh and the last tear from the Southern people that human nature is capable of rendering?

To the leaders and bond-holders I would make no appeal. But I would to the people of the North, East, and West say—go back to the dark days of the Revolution, where there appeared to be no eye to pity, and see the Southern men, with their famished cheeks and bleeding feet, rejoicing with the Northern men over the same victories and weeping with them over the same defeats, when that free government was wrung from the hands of the British crown we would now defend.

Will we forever blot out this free government, won, in part, by the blood of their ancestors, that we may make their political dungeons eternal?

Will the people of the West and North surrender the birthright of their own children to gratify the leaders of the Radical party in their desire to rivet the chains upon the already chafed and fettered limbs of the descendants of the Sumters, the Marions, the Lees, the Henrys, the Rutledges and the Pinckneys?

Mr. Chairman, we must tell the people of the North, East and West the truth. Slavery was entailed upon their brethren of the South.

They do not want the institution back, they do not ask for pay for their slaves. They would have given up slavery if they had known the wide range the conflict would take before a blow was struck rather than have inflicted the consequences upon the people of the North that followed their efforts to defend it. Ask the people of the North to look upon the black and smoking ruins of their once happy homes, and their present condition, and they will hurl every leader from power who asks a patent for a new invention of humiliation and torture.

Why is it asked to shield the acts of Congress behind a fortification of its own creation? Why are they unwilling to have the acts of Congress criticised by the Supreme Court? Surely Congress will not admit that they have passed laws repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and refuse to hear judgment. Or it they have anything worse in store for the people, and the Constitution stands in the way of its infliction, we would ask them to strike round it, over it, and under it, but not through it, for it already stands a bereft, bleeding, and silent image of what it once was.

If the people of all sections of the Union have a proper regard for their own welfare in this life, and a proper appreciation of consequences in that life which is to come, they will dismiss all passion and prejudice and awake to the dangers with which they are surrounded; they will awake to the miseries of the Southern people and arrest the judgments which propose to render a powerless and desolate people still more desolate—to cruelties which appear to have no limit in form or duration. While the Southern people are dividing their scanty means with their former slaves, the fields of the South are converted into an amphitheater, the poor African is used by the Radical leaders as the untamed tigers of Nero, and the Southern people like the Christian gladiators were in Rome.

Mr. Chairman, the people will ere long place a party in power who will not speak alone from the earthquake and the storm But they will

Speak of peace,
They will speak of love,
They will speak like angels speak above.

And this nation, now under the fearful twilight of an eclipse, will be encircled with a bow of hope, and the Supreme Court will still stand with only a surge washed base, while upon its summit the lamp of constitutional liberty and law will still continue to burn.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870.

Mr. Webb—Agriculture and Manufactures—A House bill to charter the Kentucky Real Estate and Building Company. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Eastern Kentucky Marble, Lithograph, Stone and Mining Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Saint Bernard Coal Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company. Passed.

Mr. Allison—Same—A House bill to charter the Kentucky Stone Company. Passed.

Mr. Fox—Courts of Justice—A bill for the benefit of K. D. Porch, clerk of the Pulaski County Court. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John E. Cosson, late clerk of the Pulaski Circuit Court. Passed.

Mr. Clarke—Education—A House bill to amend the charter of the Sayre Female Institute. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Miles Baxton and S. C. Powell, school trustees in Madison county. Passed.

Same—A House bill allowing Columbia school district No. 27, in Adair county, to vote a tax to build a schoolhouse. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Russellville Female Academy. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Miss Emeline McConnell, of Fulton county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to empower the Madison county court to convey lands to the present trustees of Union schools district and their successors. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the better organization of common school in Catlettsburg, and for other purposes. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Thos. Hall and F. M. King, school trustees in Madison county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the better organization of common schools, &c., in Ashland, in Boyd county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to impose an additional tax of 15 cents to increase the common school fund.

Mr. Carlisle moved an amendment providing for a capitation tax of $2 on each free white citizen, which, with the bill, was ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Holt—Education—A bill for the benefit of the Murry Male and Female Institute. Passed.

HOUSE BILL TAKEN UP.

A bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Oldham Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. Standeford—Internal Improvement—A House bill to charter the Rio Bridge Company. [Takes $8,000 stock on part of the State, $5,000 of which is to be repaid out of its proceeds—the remainder, $3,000, to be taken as stock.]

Mr. Bradley moved to amend by appropriating $6,000 to rebuild two bridges across Pond river, said bridge having been destroyed during the late war. This proposal was read for information, the bill having gone through its third reading, which the Senate refused to reconsider, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Same—A bill to charter the Salt river and Shryock's Ferry turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Sharpsburg and Owingsville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the New Hope and Rolling Fork turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Winfrey—Same—A bill to charter the Cumberland and Creelsboro turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. J. W. Johnson—Religion and Morals—A bill to amend the law into one all acts in relation to Perryville, in Boyle county. Amended by way of substitute, and then passed.

Mr. Turner—Judiciary—A House bill to charter the Paducah and Cairo Packet Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend an act in regard to the collection of railroad tax in McCracken county. Passed.

Mr. Payne—Same—A bill to prohibit the taking of attorneys of law as sureties on official bonds and bail bonds. Passed.

Mr. Cooke—Same—A House bill to charter the Lodge of the United Circle of Daughters of Rebecca of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Same—A House bill establishing a new charter for the city of Louisville. Reported with sundry amendments. Special order for Tuesday next, and amendments ordered to be printed.

Mr. Winfrey—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in Laurel county. Passed.

Mr. Cooke—Railroads—A House bill to charter the Lexington City Passenger and Freight Railroad Company.

Same—A House bill to charter the Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Postponed until to-morrow, and made special order.

Same—House bill to charter the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans Railroad Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the extension and construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railway within this Commonwealth, with sundry amendments. Special order for Wednesday, and ordered to be printed. Four of the committee opposed said bill, and three favored the same, and so stated on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Conklin—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of B. F. Howard and his sureties, of Magoffin county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Stephen Howard, &c., late sheriff of Magoffin county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Ransom Hack, of Edmonson county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of J. C. Calhoon. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of A. C. Cox, &c., late sheriff of Green county. Passed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Winfrey.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Speaker (Bunch), who had been absent for several days upon important business, called the House to order.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Cogar—Internal Improvement—To amend the charter of the Shelby and Oldham Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—To amend the several acts incorporating the city of Maysville. Passed.

RESOLUTION.

The House then took up the following resolution, offered on yesterday by Mr. McKee:

Resolved, That after Monday next this House will meet every day, except Sunday, at nine o'clock A. M.; adjourn at one o'clock P. M., and meet again at 2½ o'clock P. M.; and that the call of the counties, after Saturday next, the 13th inst., on Saturdays and Wednesdays be dispensed with.

Mr. Phister moved to amend the resolution by striking out 9 o'clock and inserting 10, and strike out 2½ and insert 3, and providing for a call of counties on Saturday only.

Before any vote was taken upon the resolution or amendment the hour arrived for the

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to establish the county of ——— out of parts of Breckinridge and Meade.

Mr. Chrisman moved to fill the blank by inserting the name of "Hanson" as the name of the county, in honor of Roger S. Hanson.

After some discussion, Mr. Chrisman's amendment was adopted and the bill rejected—yeas, 36; nays, 45.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Carter and Corbett were granted indefinite leave of absence.

SENATE BILL.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate to repeal an act to amend an act authorizing the appointment of persons to serve process in the courts of the city of Louisville. Passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor by Mr. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing his approval of sundry enrolled bills, which originated in this House.

Also, transmitting a joint resolution of the State of Iowa, adopted by the General Assembly of that State on the 3d of February, 1870, ratifying the proposed Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relative to the right of citizens to vote, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

HOUSE BILL AMENDED IN SENATE.

The House then took up the amendment of the Senate to a bill from the House, entitled "An act to Incorporate the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company." Amendment concurred in.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Lowe—Propositions and Grievances—Senate bill for the benefit of Newton Craig. Special order for to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

And then the House adjourned.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1870.

Money is not plentiful at the present writing, but it is principally absorbed by movements in exchange. The merchants are receiving daily large sums of Eastern exchange from their country customers; and nearly all the deposits made in bank are of New York exchange, which, added to the remittances received by the banks, it requires large sums of money to carry. The demand for discounts is good, but the banks meet all calls at from 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is abundant and the price is drooping. The banks sell to each other at from ⅛ to 1-10 per cent. discount; the current rate may be justly quoted at ⅛ discount buying and par selling.

GOLD—Is not extravagant in its fluctuations; it opened in New York at 120¼ and closed at 120⅛. The trade in our market to-day was light, consisting in the sale of four or five thousand for duty payments, and the purchases by the banks of a less amount.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	119½	120½
Silver halves and quarters	115	
Silver dimes	113	

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending February 5th, 1870:

Feb. 2—Steamer Hansa, London—Mexican dollars	$2,200
For Paris—Mexican dollars	15,000
Feb. 4—Brig Henry Trowbridge, Ponce, P. R.—American silver	25,000
Feb. 4—Schooner Keokuk, Arroyo, P. R.—American silver	9,200
Feb. 4—Brig Scotland, Buenos Ayres—Patriot doubloons	9,571
Feb. 5—Schooner Abbie Ingalls, Ponce—American silver	5,922
Feb. 5—Steamer Pereire, Havre—Mexican silver	10,200
Silver bars	39,500
Gold bars	25,500
Gold bars	35,815
Feb. 5—Steamer Deutchland, London—Silver bars	27,700
For Southampton—Gold coin	34,796
For Bremen—Foreign silver	1,200
Feb. 5—Steamer City of London, Liv.—British gold	2,500
Feb. 5—Steamer H. Chauncey, Punta Arenas—American gold	5,000
From Aspinwall—American silver	500
Total for the week	$249,304
Previously reported	2,683,389
Total since January 1, 1870	$2,932,693
Same time in 1869	3,214,379
Same time in 1868	7,149,331
Same time in 1867	3,191,339
Same time in 1866	2,827,804
Same time in 1865	3,253,070
Same time in 1864	6,121,695
Same time in 1863	4,624,574
Same time in 1862	2,658,274
Same time in 1861	58,894
Same time in 1860	912,219
Same time in 1859	2,911,659
Same time in 1858	7,673,888
Same time in 1857	2,265,097
Same time in 1856	142,315
Same time in 1855	127,064
Same time in 1854	1,846,668
Same time in 1853	943,744
Same time in 1852	3,919,565

GOVERNMENTS are dull and declining. The new issues having declined ⅛c and the others from ¼ to ⅛c.

Five-twenties, 1861	116¾@117¼
Five-twenties, 1862	113¾@114¼
Five-twenties, 1864	113¼@114¼
Five-twenties, 1865	113⅛@114⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	112¾@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	112¾@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	112¾@113⅛
Ten-forties	111 @112
Cy 6's	110⅝@111⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	117¾	118	117¾	..	⅜
'62	115	115	114⅝	..	⅜
'64	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..	⅜
'65	114⅜	114⅝	114⅝	..	⅜
New issue	113⅜	113⅝	113⅛	..	⅝
'67	113⅞	114	113⅝	..	⅜
Coupons '68	114	114	113⅞	..	⅜
10-40 coupons	112⅛	112⅛	112	..	⅛
Cy 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..	⅛

LADY BANKERS IN NEW YORK.—Women's rights are gaining ground, and when the period arrives that the ladies can control large sums of money it is fair to presume they can accomplish whatever they desire in the way of attaining rights or inflicting wrongs. They will corner gold and tie up greenbacks, they will produce fluctuations and flutterings, and last but not least, will corner the men if they do not conduct themselves with becoming circumspection. The New York Herald says:

King Solomon was of the opinion that there is nothing new under the sun. On general principles he was, perhaps, right; but when we come to specialties, details and modifications of old things he was wide of the mark. Something new in this line is turning up every day, and among the latest, the most interesting, the most suggestive and the most promising of new things is the female banking firm in Broad street of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. They have created a new sensation "on 'Change," not so violent as, but more profound than, the gold corner panic of that awful "black Friday," and these lady financiers, as dealers in bills, bonds, stocks, &c., appear to be so firmly seated in the saddle and so confident and so well posted that the notion prevails among the lame ducks and old foxes of Wall street that Vanderbilt, the oldest fox of them all, is at the bottom of the experiment. No matter. The experiment is one of great importance. If successful it opens a new and boundless field for employment to woman—a regular California gold placer, not only in New York, but in every city and town in the United States and in both hemispheres. But if it should fail? Fail! These ladies of the new banking firm, they say, are backed by a capital of half a million, and that they cannot fail. At all events, we like the experiment as a new thing, and we wish it success.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The market is more quiet and we have but few sales to report to-day. The great majority of capitalists have invested their bonds; hence the stir has somewhat subsided. County bonds, however, are in demand, and some bank stocks have changed hands. We report sales of Second National Bank stock, and a fair demand for Bank of Kentucky, Northern Bank, and First National Bank stock.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124	@125
National Bank, second	93	@95
National Bank, Planters'	93	@95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	91½	@92½
Bank of Louisville	84	@90
Merchants' Bank	115	@118
Commercial Bank	75	@76
Northern Bank	117	@118
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	98	@100
Mechanics' bank	99	@100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	86	@90
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@97½
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	108	@109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125	@130
Farmers' bank	93	@95
Western Insurance Company bank	128	@130
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	104	@105½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	93	@95
L. & F. R. R. (common)	50	@53
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	69½	@70½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69	@71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	69	@71
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	74	@75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	75	@76½
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 per c	74	@75½
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	73	@74
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	73	@75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	75	@76
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71	@72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78	@79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	92	@93
" " second issue, 6 per c	79	@80
" " third issue, 6 per c	73	@74
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	72	@73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	94	@95
" " new 5 per c	87	@88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91	@93
" " new, 7 per c	79	@80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	82	@83
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	93	@94
" " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	89	@90
" " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@92
" " cond mort., 7 per c	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@84*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90	@92½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c		@80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	
Shelbyville County bonds, 7 per c		[illegible]

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

INCOME TAX AND THE OFFICIALS.—Those to whom the business has been committed of grinding the taxes out of the people in New York, seem to be rapidly approaching the very lowest depth of rascality permitted by the Radical laws under cover of which they perpetrate their misdeeds. The Journal of Commerce of the 7th publishes the following:

We have received several visits this morning from the victims of the revenue agents Mr. Boutwell is employing to hunt out the men who made their income returns according to the method laid down in his book. We have also been "interviewed" by some who have been served with notices, but have declined payment of the extra assessment, and being good game men of the right stripe, have been allowed to escape. We trust the public will keep their eyes open to this official misconduct; not that watching will remedy it at present, but it may be somewhat restrained by the light of so many observing eyes. In the meantime the special agents employed must be a little careful not to stir up the wrong men, or they may occasionally bite harder than they intended. The following, which is authenticated with the name of the writer, comes from one of our most respectable merchants, and shows that as a party measure the process is not working as smoothly as intended:

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Having received a notice to make my income return for the new year, I called upon the assessor and informed him that I had made no money in the year 1869, and had no return to make. He said it would be necessary to fill up the return, which I did by placing naughts against the line for profits in trade. My property is all in my goods, and I have no outside investments of any kind. I told the assessor that I had made no money on anything sold during the year. I replied that I had, when he said: "Well, just put down against the line for profits in trade how much you have made, and below put down your losses." As I deal in about one hundred and fifty articles, and keep one general merchandise account, the balancing of which at the end of the year shows profit or loss, it is manifestly impossible for me to state how many goods have paid a profit and what that profit is, and how much my losses are. As my returns have always been made in the way this is, and I have paid income tax on from $5,000 to $40,000 during the last seven years (last year on $35,000), I was greatly annoyed. Is it not strange that officials having an obnoxious law to execute should do so in the most obnoxious manner? I have never voted the Democratic ticket, and don't like the party, but I am disposed to try to change masters, if possible, at the next election, and my help may be counted on to elect decent Democrats to office. If such are nominated they can, by the aid of just such disgusted Republicans as I am (and there are plenty), utterly overwhelm the party in power at the next election. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Journal of Commerce noticed some days since the case of a merchant who was interested in two organizations conducting the same general business, one of which made a profit on its engagements and the other lost. The internal revenue assessor decided that he must pay an income tax on the profit made by one and could not deduct the losses suffered by the other. Worse than this is the case of a merchant who deals in a variety of goods, all included in one general stock, and sold by him in the same premises. He is now ordered to return the profit made on any such articles as paid a profit, and notified that he must not "muddle the account" with such as sold at a loss. For instance, he sold in one bill two articles that paid a profit all told of $84 17 and a dozen others on which the loss was $113. He makes out that he lost on the sale $28 83, but the assessor declares that he made $84 17, and must pay a tax accordingly. Another man is an "operator" in stocks and follows no other business. He made during several months nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and afterward lost it all and more in a single heavy transaction. He feels poor, having less money on New Year's day, 1870, by over thirty thousand dollars than he had twelve months before. To his great surprise he is invited to pay a tax on the profits, and told that his subsequent losses had nothing to do with that period of gain. Some persons yield to this dictation for the sake of peace, and others refuse. Those who are resolute and have backbone are not molested, as far as we can learn; but those who can be frightened are bullied into yielding to the manifest injustice of such decisions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	47	264
Butter, pkgs	22	8
Bacon, casks	15	635
Bacon, tcs	12	173
Bagging, pcs	26	18
Bale Rope, coils	468	17
Cement, bbls		365
Cheese, pkgs	614	259
Candles, bxs		665
Coffee, bgs	35	328
Corn, bgs	488	319
Coal, bush		1450
Cotton, bales	675	817
Dried fruit	174	296
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	92	544
Feathers, bags	9	12
Eggs, bxs and bbls	106	40
Flour, bbls	442	1582
Furniture, pkgs	351	524
Hides, bdls	426	549
Hay, bales	411	540
Hogs, head	491	120
Horses, head	132	64
Iron, pig, tons	14	
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	505	2936
Lard, tcs	2	32
Lard, kegs	187	94
Malt, sks	200	18
Merchandise, pkgs	1097	3381
Mules, head	21	298
Nails, kegs	5	79
Oats, sacks	78	324
Offal, sks	30	
Potatoes, bbls	242	2011
Pork, mess, bbls	1	432
Rags, bales	57	8
Rice, casks	40	3
Sugar, hhds	29	10
Sugar, bxs and bbls	101	61
Salt, bbls		17
Seeds, bags	609	564
Shingles, no	7000	
Tobacco, hhds	58	131
Tobacco, boxes	16	314
Whisky, bbls	345	951
Wheat, sacks	2082	
Wool, sacks	24	
Woodenware, pkgs	338	199

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices fluctuate somewhat in sympathy with high wines. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade and sales are made at $1 98@2 00 in barrel lots, and $2 25@2 40 in smaller packages.

ALE AND BEER—We have no change to note in quotations. Dealers report a fair demand with ample stocks. We quote cream ale at $11 per barrel; Madison ale, in quart bottles, $1 30 per dozen. Lager beer is steady at $10 per bbl and at $2 50 for quarter bbls; common beer sells at $6 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

BARK—Is in good demand, and chestnut oak commands $14 per cord.

BAGS—The market is steady with moderate demand, and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

2-bu grain bags at	42½@45c
2½-bu "	48½@53c
3-bu "	56½@61c
2-bu burlaps at	15 @16c
4-bu "	19 @20c
Gunnies, in bales	20 @21c
" resewed	21 @22c

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—Transactions are of limited importance, and prices are nominally unchanged. Two-pound Kentucky commands 23½@25½c for round and jobbing lots. Flax bagging is quiet at 24@25c. We note sales of one hundred pcs 2-lb Kentucky at 23½c.

Rope is unchanged, with little demand. Sales are made at from 7½ to 8½c for coils and half coils.

CEMENT—Is unchanged, with light sales at $1 75@2 per bbl. Sales of 190 bbls at quotations.

CHEESE—Is steady, with liberal sales. Stocks are ample. Sales to-day of 30 boxes Ohio Factory at 18@18½c. We quote factory at 18@19c, Western Reserve 17@18c. English dairy 18@19c. Kentucky cream cheese 18@19c, Tom Thumb 26@27c.

COAL—Dealers have made no concessions for some time. The supply is large. We quote 17c per bu for Pittsburg, 19c for cannel and 15c for Pomeroy coal. We quote by the barge load afloat at 11c for Pittsburg, cannel at 13c, and Pomeroy at 9c.

CANDLES—Stocks in manufacturers' and jobbers' hands are equal to the demand, and prices are steady. Sales to-day include 150 boxes 12-oz star at 14c. We quote 12-oz star at 14@15c; 11 oz star at 13½@14c; tallow are steady at 13½@14½c.

CANNED FRUITS—Prices are unchanged in every respect, and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 3 lb	4 00
Pine Apples	4 50@5 00
Cherries	4 75@5 00
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	3 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25
Tomatoes, per doz	1 85@2 00
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10

COTTON YARNS—Are in moderate demand, and prices rule steady at previous quotations.

No. 500, per dozen, at	18 @20c
" 600, " at	16 @18c
" 700, " at	14 @16c

Pound yarns are selling at 42c per lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in moderate demand, and prices are steady. We quote oranges at $10 per bbl; lemons at $7 50@8 per box; M. R. raisins at $4 65 per box; layer at $5@5 25 per box; figs at 18@20c, and Zante currants at 15@16c per lb.

FURS—Dealers report liberal receipts and prices unchanged. The demand is good, and prime furs meet with ready sale at quotations. We quote:

Prime racoon skins	40@50
Prime mink skins	$1 50@2 00
Prime opossum	5
Prime gray fox	30@35
Prime wild cat	15@25
Prime pole cat	10@54
Prime otter	$3 00@5 00
Prime beaver	1 00@2 0
Prime musk rat	10@21
Deer pelts	25@31
Sheep, wool on	40c@$1 00

FISH—Some slight changes in some grades of mackerel have occurred during the week. The market is well supplied, and a fair jobbing demand. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	28 00@30 00
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, large, bbl	20 00@21 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	10 50@11 00
Do No. 2, medium	17 00@18 00
Do No. 2, do half bbl	9 00@10 25
Do No. 3, large	17 00@17 50
Do No. 3, small	14 00@15 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do No. 1, kits	3 00@3 25
Do No. 2, kits	2 25@2 50
Do No. 3, kits, large	2 00@2 25
White fish, half bbl	8 75@9 00
Herring, bbls	8 00@8 50
Sardines	18 @33c

CANNED FISH—Are in good supply and prices are steady. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 60@2 70
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 60@1 70
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 50@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50@

HOMINY—Prices rule steady with a good demand, and sales are reported at $5 75 to 6 25 per bbl.

HOPS—The market is quiet but steady, and prices are quotably unchanged. Prime new command 32½@35c, old are nominal at 4@5c per lb.

HIDES—Are steady with liberal receipts. We quote green salted at 9½@10c; dry salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 18@19c.

HAY—A fair shipping demand prevails and receipts are about equal to the requirements of the trade.

	On Arrival.	Delivered at Depot.
Timothy, prime to choice, per ton	$18 50@19 00	$19 50@21
Timothy, mixed, per ton	16 00@17 00	18 00@19

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is dull and sales on orders have about ceased. Prices are nominal at 6½@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are steady, with a fair demand. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	4	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	5	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5½	Amer'n blister	10@12
Sheet	5½@6½	German	12@15
Boiler	6½@8½	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @5½	Steel do	11
Pulleys	8 @9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Dealers report stocks ample, and prices steady, with a fair demand for the season. We quote:

Oak sole tan	43@45	French calf pr doz	$40@86
Hemlock sole	28@34	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@37	Hog skins	13@18
Harness	40@46	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	40@47		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@69
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	26@28c
Upper per doz	43@54		

LIME—Is in good request and prices are steady at $1 00@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day of 400 bbls at $1@1 10.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is reported firm, with fair stocks of all the various brands:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70	@80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63	@65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65	@75
Va. fine bright, 10-pressed, 9-inch	60	@70
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	62	@65
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65	@68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	63	@65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@72
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium		

NAILS—Stocks are large, and prices steady:

10d at	$4 50@4 65	6d at	$5 00@5 15
10d at	4 50@4 65	4d at	5 25@5 40
8d at	4 75@4 90	3d at	6 00@6 15

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c; horse shoes 6@7c.

OFFAL—A firmer feeling prevails, and prices have advanced during the week. We quote bran at $18@19 per ton, shorts $22@23, shipstuffs $25@26, and middlings at $32 per ton.

OILS—The market is steady, with a fair demand. We quote lard oil at $1 15@1 45; coal oil at 29@32c; linseed oil at 97c@$1 10; benzine 16@20c.

ONION SETS—Are in ample supply and steady. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$8 25@8 50
White, per bushel	11 25@11 50
Top Onions, per bushel	3 50@4 50

PEANUTS—The market is quiet, with a large stock. Sales of white and red are made at 5@6c.

SOAP—Is in good demand, and prices are firm. We note sales of 50 boxes rosin soap at 6½c. We quote German No. 1 at 8½@9c, No. 2 at 7½@8c; rosin soap at 6½@7c.

SALT—Stocks are adequate to the demand, and prices have not changed for some time past. We quote large bbls at $2 90@3 25; small do at $2 60 large dairy $3 75@4; small dairy $3 25@3 50; table-salt at $3 50@3 75 for small barrels.

STRAW—Is in moderate request, and prices rule steady at $9 75@12 00 per ton from wharf and store.

STARCH—Is in fair request and steady. We quote pure starch at 6½@7½c; corn starch at 11@12c; gloss starch at 10@12½c.

SEEDS—Dealers are well supplied, and liberal sales are made. We quote:

Blue grass clean	1 85@2 00
" " extra	[illegible]
Clover	8 25@8 50
Hempseed	2 00
Orchard	2 00@2 25
Red Top	1 00@1 25
Timothy	4 50@4 75

SEED POTATOES—Are in good request, and dealers are in a condition to meet promptly the demand for all the choice varieties. We quote:

Early Goodrich per bbl	$2 00@2 25
Harrison per bbl	2 00@2 25
Buck Eye per bbl	1 75@2 00
Peach Blow per bbl	1 75@2 00
London Lady per bbl	2 00@2 25
Pink Eye per bbl	3 50@3 75
Russets per bbl	1 75@2 00
Early Rose per bbl	7 50@11 00

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices, though quotably unchanged, are weak, and the tendency is to lower figures. We quote tallow at 8½@9c. Grease ranges from 8@10c per lb, according to quality.

TINNERS' STOCK—Is in good demand, and prices are steady. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$13 00
I. X., 10x14	16 00
I. C., 14x20	14 00
I. X., 14x20	17 00
Block tin	46c
Lead	10½c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—The market is well supplied, and prices are unchanged. We quote cider at $7@8; crab at $9@10; apple at $9@10; and pure cider at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts are light. We quote unwashed at 30@33c; tub-washed at 51@52c per lb.

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—The market rules steady, and the tenor of advices from New York indicates a firmer feeling than has prevailed for some weeks past. Holders are expressing more confidence, and are less disposed to operate at current figures, and telegraphic advices from New Orleans are calculated to strengthen prices. Stocks of New Orleans held here are fully ample to meet the demand. We note sales 17 hhds N. O. at 11¾@14¾c. We quote:

Choice	13¾@14
Prime	13 @13¼
Fully fair	12¾@12¾
Fair	12½@12¾
Common	11¾@11¾

REFINED SUGARS—Are in good supply, with a moderate jobbing demand. Prices rule steady. We note sales 110 bbls at 14@15½c. We quote:

Hard standard	15¾@16¾
A's	14¾@15¼
B's	14½@15
Extra C	14¼@15
Circle C	14 @14½
Yellow	13 @14

ISLAND SUGAR—Demeraras are favorites with a large number of buyers, and prices rule steady, with a fair demand. There are light stocks of Porto Rico and Cuba sugars offering, and quotations are unchanged. Sales to-day of five hhds Demerara at 14¼@14½. We quote Demerara at 14¼@15½c; Porto Rico at 12¼@14c; Cuba at 12¼@13¼c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans molasses is in fair supply, and prices rule steady. Sales are made of common to choice grades at 75 to 85c, in barrels and half barrels. We note sales of 12 barrels at 75@80c.

SORGUM—Is in light request, and stocks are ligh. We quote at 50@55c per gallon.

SIRUPS—Stocks of the various grades are adequate to meet the demand, and we quote at 50c to $1 20 per gallon.

COFFEE—Prices rule steady and a shade firmer for Rio, though not quotably higher. A fair jobbing demand is reported, and stocks are ample. We note sales 60 bags Rio within the range of our quotations. We quote Rio:

Choice	24 @24½c
Prime	23 @23½c
Fair	21½@22 c
Common	18¾@21½c
Laguayra	25 @26 c
Java	30½@33 c

RICE—The market is well supplied with Carolina and Louisiana rice, and sales are made at from 8@8½c per lb.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales to day at the six auction warehouses amounted to 99 hogsheads, with rejection of bids on 5 hogsheads. The market is buoyant, and prices are fully maintained for all sound tobacco. Frosted tobacco sells readily, and a large per cent. of receipts is more or less damaged, planters holding back the better qualities. In some cases buyers regard prices too high and are purchasing sparingly, but there is, nevertheless, a good speculative demand, and competion is such as to enable factors to make sales at highly satisfactory figures.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 43 hhds: 5 hhds Henderson county common leaf, $8 20, 8 25, 8 10, 8 00, 9 30; 8 hhds Henderson county common lugs, $6 60, and trash $7 10, 6 30, 7 00, 7 10, 7 00, 5 40, 7 00, 6 00; 1 hhd Simpson county old leaf $10; 8 hhds Webster county, leaf, $9 90, 9 00, 8 20; 2 hhds Webster county lugs, $7 10, 6 90; 3 hhds Spencer county Indiana common leaf, $9 30, 9 00, 8 00, 10 00, 8 00, 8 50, 9 30, 9 00; 3 hhds Spencer county common lugs, $5 95, 7 40, 8 00; 5 hhds Daviess county leaf, $10 25, 10 00, 9 00, 8 90, 8 80; 4 hhds Daviess county lugs and frozen, $7 25, 6 25, 6 00, 7 40; 1 hhd Hart county old leaf, $10 50; 1 hhd Marion county lugs, $6 80; 2 hhds Franklin county leaf, $14 50, 10 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 3 hhds Ballard county lugs at $6 60, 8 20, 8 85; 2 hhds Breckinridge new lugs at $8 10, 4 85; 6 hhds Breckinridge old leaf, 9 50, 14 50, 12, 10 75, 12 25, 11 50; 3 hhds Taylor county low leaf at $9 10, 8 90, 8 40; 4 hhds Green county, new lugs, $8 30, 6 70, 6, 7 50; 2 hhds Green county old leaf at $12, 12 50; 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $10 25; 1 hhd factory lugs $6 20.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 1 hhd frosted new lugs Daviess county $3 40, 1 hhd new lugs, $6 40, 2 hhds leaf at 8 00, 10 50; 3 hhds Simpson county lugs at $7 80, 7 90, 8 20, 3 hhds common leaf at $8 90, 10, 9 20; 1 hhd new Christian county lugs at $6 20; 3 hhds old Bullitt county leaf at $9 25, 9 60, 9 70.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 3 hhds Henderson county frosted and low leaf at $5 15, 6 85, 8 80; 2 hhds Ballard county leaf at 10 50, 10 75; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at 7 80; 1 hhd West Tennessee lugs at 6 60; 2 hhds Simpson county low leaf at 8 20, 8 85; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at 6 20.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 4 hhds Kentucky river new lugs at $7 20, 8 90, 7 10, 6 70; 3 hhds Barren county old leaf at 11, 11 25, 13 50; 1 hhd Allen county lugs at 7 10.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd Green county lugs at $5 65; 1 hhd Green county low leaf at 8 60.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Receipts at this point continue liberal, and stocks now in the hands of factors include the entire range of grades quoted. The tone of the market is in sympathy with advices from Liverpool and New York, and buyers are operating with caution, anticipating lower quotations. Sales to-day were light, and the market closed a shade firmer. We quote:

Middling	@24 c
Low middling	@23½c
Good ordinary	@22½c
Ordinary	@21½c

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 7th says: The market for cotton on the spot is quiet. The demand is very light, while the offerings are fair, but are generally of undesirable lines. Irregular lots are offered at a little less than quotations, but lines suitable for spinners' use are not plenty.

The sales are:	To-day. Bales.	Last Eve'ng. Bales.	Total Bales.
For export	400	....	400
For home consumpt'n	402	102	504
For speculation	105	....	105
In transit	....	250	250
Total bales	997	352	1349

For forward delivery there is considerable business, but at a little easier figures. The sales are (last evening) 300 bales, basis low middling for March, on private terms; 100 bales do at 24½c; 100 bales do for April on private terms; 100 bales do for July at 25¾c; (to-day), 100 bales do for February at 24⅝c; 100 bales do on private terms; 200 bales do for March at 24½c; 500 bales do at 24¾c; 600 bales do for April at 25c; 100 bales do for May at 25¼c; and 100 bales do on private terms.

The following will show the receipts and exports of cotton during the week ending February 4, and the stock now on hand, as compiled by Messrs. Easton & Co., brokers:

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Exp'ts to Great Britain. Bales.	Exp'ts to Continent. Bales.
New Orleans	47,866	213,860	11,878	6,062
Mobile	9,416	73,394	3,278	1,611
Galveston	9,271	47,152	3,330	....
Florida	874	....	....	....
Savannah	16,506	66,432	10,677	900
Charleston	7,390	22,070	8,280	1,040
New York	10,737	63,670	7,130	3,930
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	7,038	16,000	1,630	290
Total this week	108,729	503,548	45,104	13,445
Prev's'ly rep'ted	1,097,394	......	599,826	329,091
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	1,206,123	503,548	644,930	342,546
Same time last y'r	1,415,694	385,012	494,836	271,863

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton at the ports for the several weeks since September 1, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

For the week ending	1867-68—Bls. Rec'ts.	1867-68—Bls. Exp's.	1868-69—Bls. Rec'ts.	1868-69—Bls. Exp's.	1869-70—Bls. Rec'ts.	1869-70—Bls. Exp's.
Sept. 5	4,528	1,398	4,130	2,560	3,432	1,358
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,386	1,375	11,396	1,136
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,926	1,433	29,311	4,700	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,414	34,799	8,874	54,029	9,813
Oct. 10	26,084	2,526	44,096	16,846	59,330	25,506
Oct. 17	31,714	8,601	52,523	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,290	57,988	14,297	77,987	35,932
Oct. 31	45,386	7,791	66,471	30,101	70,818	51,869
Nov. 7	61,367	39,076	74,296	36,159	90,366	35,990
Nov. 14	59,445	30,002	73,960	45,373	98,045	55,808
Nov. 21	78,238	27,156	72,648	48,238	80,085	66,808
Nov. 28	84,972	44,216	74,949	51,310	85,299	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,306	80,923	64,010	99,767	73,679
Dec. 12	89,066	42,919	86,744	47,378	98,490	61,049
Dec. 19	104,868	68,939	80,012	51,434	110,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,367	73,286	79,866	43,276	113,819	69,344
Jan. 2	90,962	60,496	86,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,430	47,982	74,795	41,980	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,996	70,266	73,258	37,645	98,745	42,431
Jan. 23	88,098	67,324	80,788	33,169	95,209	50,625
Jan. 30	85,968	64,990	83,805	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,876	62,906	64,836	21,871	108,739	58,550

STOCKS IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, FEB. 4.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	21,990	20,322
Columbus, Ga	14,700	17,200
Macon, Ga	17,339	14,522
Selma, Ala	7,804	
Montgomery, Ala	[illegible]	10,049
Memphis, Tenn	24,416	21,985
Nashville, Tenn	4,208	4,029
Total	103,623	95,053

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	348,000	256,500
Afloat from India	60,000	148,000
Afloat from America	161,000	135,000
Stock in London (est)	105,000	131,990
Afloat for London	35,000	66,000
Stock in Havre	84,760	51,840
Afloat for Havre	35,286	45,633
Stock in Bremen	3,225	6,055
Afloat for Bremen	16,287	13,377
Stock in U. States por s	503,548	385,012
Stock in the interior towns	103,623	95,053
Total	1,457,809	1,284,470
Increase in visible supply		173,339

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners, at the mills, now 70,000 bales; same time (1869,) 100,000 bales. Middling Orleans now 11⅞d., then 12⅜d.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—There has been for some time past a good export demand for flour, and prices have ruled steady. The city mills are doing a fair business, though not operating to the fullest capacity. Dealers report ample stocks, including all grades known to the trade. The local demand is fair, but sales to-day were of limited importance. We quote:

Fine	$4 @4 25
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5
Extra family	5 @5 50
A No. 1	5 50@6 25
Fancy	5 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	7 75@8 25

WHEAT—The market rules quiet and prices are undergoing no special change. Dealers are working off their stocks slowly to city mills, and report some sales for shipment at from $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel for red and white. Receipts by river, rail and wagon are of limited importance, and sales on arrival are made at from $1 05 to $1 15 per bushel for the various grades of red and white.

CORN—Is in good demand, and the indications are that prices will rule high for all sound corn, but the condition of the crop is such as to make investments hazardous, and dealers are disposed to be more cautious. Prime shelled, sacks included, commands 69@70c. Ear corn, on arrival, commands 70c, and sales are made from store at 77@80c.

OATS—Are firm, and in good demand. Prime white and black oats for seed command 65@70c, sacks included. White mixed and white oats for feed are quoted at 60@64c. We quote on arrival at 50@53c in bulk, and from store at 55@57c in bulk. We note sale 500 bu. at 63c, sacks included.

RYE—Is in light demand, and sales are made from store at 90@95c per bu. We note sales 250 bu. at 93c.

BARLEY—Is quiet, and prices quotably unchanged. We quote spring at 85c@$1 on arrival; fall at $1@1 30 on arrival; sales from store range from 90c to $1 40 for spring and fall.

MALT—Is in good demand. We note sales 540 bu. fall malt at $1 40; 150 do corn at $1 25; 100 do rye malt at $1 25. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@$1 75; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 25@1 40; Canada at $1 50@1 60; rye at $1 25; corn at $1 25, oats at 60c per bushel.

Louisville Produce Market.

There is a good demand for country butter, and receipts are steadily improving. Prices range from 19c, for common cooking to 27c for choice qualities. We note sales of 1,100 lbs choice at 26c, 1,100 lbs cooking at 19c.

Western Reserve butter is in good request, with sales at 33@35c for tub and roll; sales 300 lbs roll at 33@35c.

New York butter is quiet at 46@47c per lb.

Beeswax is in fair request, and sales are made on arrival at 30@32c.

There is a fair demand for beans, and we quote prime navy at $2 50@3 per bu. common white at $1 75@2 and mixed at $1 25@1 50.

Broom Corn—There is but little arriving, and we quote at $200@275 per ton.

Cranberries are quiet, with sales of wild at $8@9 per bbl.; cultivated are steady at $12@14 per bbl.

Cider is in moderate supply, and dealers are offering at $8@12 per bbl. for common to refined.

There is a moderate demand for dried fruit, and the market is well supplied. We quote apples at 6½@7c; dried peaches, halves at 7½@8c, quarters at 5¾@6.

Receipts of eggs are upon a liberal scale, and the tendency is to lower quotations. We quote at 17@18c per doz. We note sale of 1,900 doz at 19c.

Flax seed is in better demand and firmer. We quote at $1 75 per bush for prime on arrival.

Feathers are in good demand and steady at 70@75c for prime to strictly choice lots; mixed fresh are nominal.

Ginseng is quiet and in light demand; sales are made on arrival at 50@55c per lb.

Kraut in fair request, and we quote at $8@11 00 per bbl.

Cabbage is in fair supply with a good demand at $10@12 00 per 100.

Onions are in fair demand; with sales at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

The market is well supplied with potatoes, but the demand is moderate and prices rule steady. We quote at $1 65@1 90 per barrel in shipping order.

Sweet potatoes are scarce, and command $2 75@3 per bbl.

Apples are in good demand, and the market is well supplied. We quote at $2 50@5 50 per barrel for common to choice qualities.

Louisville Provision Market.

The legitimate consumptive demand is increasing, and, with ample facilities for transportation, would be indefinitely increased. Prices are now down to a point which warrants investment, and there are some transactions for speculation reported. Operators, however, are still in doubt as to the magnitude of the packing, and, as liberal receipts of hogs are still reported at various points, they are disposed to hold off until fuller information upon the subject can be had. In view of all the surroundings, it is not probable that prices will very soon advance much above present quotations. The danger is, unless stocks go more rapidly into consumption, that a low range of prices will prevail.

MESS PORK—The tendency is to low quotations, and we note sales to-day of 300 bbls at $27 25@27 75. Rump pork is held at $23@25 per bbl.

BACON—The demand is fair, and the stock ample, though not larger. We quote clear sides at 16⅛@16¼c; clear rib sides at 15¾@16c; shoulders 12½@13c. Breakfast bacon is steady at 19@20c. Hams are steady with small sales sugar-cured at 19@19½c; plain are held at 17½c.

BULK MEATS—The market is reported steady, with light sales to-day. We quote clear sides at 15¼@15½c; clear rib 14¾@15c; shoulders 11¼@11½c; hams 15@15½c.

LARD—Is quiet and steady. We quote prime tierce at 16¾@17c; keg lard 18@18½c.

Louisville Liquor Market.

There are fair stocks of fine whiskies on the market with a good demand at present figures. Investments are regarded safe, and the indications are that they will pay large profits. We quote new copper at $1 15@1 50; 1 year old $1 45@2 10; 2 year old $2 50@3 50; 3 year old $3 50@4 00 per gallon, tax paid. Raw whiskies are in fair demand, with light sales at 93@94c, tax paid. Rectified whisky is steady, with a fair demand at $1@1 25, according to proof.

SPIRITS—We quote cologne spirits at $1 15; pure spirits, proof, $1 13@1 15; foreign, Scotch, and Irish whiskies $4 50@5 00.

GIN—Domestic gin, $1 00@1 75; Voriot's Scheidam Schnapps, at $3 50@6 00; Columbia, $1 50@1 75; foreign gins, at $8 per dozen per case for quarts, $13 50 per case for pints.

BRANDIES—Domestic, $14 00@12 50; peach brandy, $3 25@4; apple brandy, $2 00@4; Catawba brandy, $4@4 50; blackberry brandy, $1 75@2 25; raspberry brandy, $1 50@1 75; brandy schnapps, per case, $8 50; cognac brandy, $7 50@15.

RUM—St. Croix rum, $3@3; New England rum, $1 75@3; foreign rums, $4 50@8.

WINES—Port wine, $2 25@5; sherry wine, $2 25@5; ginger wine, $1 25@2 25; blackberry wine, $1 75@2 50; raspberry wine, $1 75@2 50; claret wine, $4 50@9 per case.

APPLE BRANDY—Pure Kentucky brandy, 1 year old, $2 50@2 75; Kentucky new, $2 00@2 25; Tennessee and Indiana new, $2 25@2 50.

O. L. SMITH. W. T. STURGEON. R. S. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. [illegible]

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, dimination or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S TONICSIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper	R. C. Chambers
R. A. Robinson & Co.	Ed. Wilder & Co.
J. B. Wilder & Co.	E. Morris & Co.

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts.

ja1 deod&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies of its kind.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and very often given in combination with other elements [illegible] to the physicians, and often hazardous in their action.

My purpose is to present to the [illegible] this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges are formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

OR

Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents.

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Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close. A. M.	Close. P. M.		Arrives. A. M.	Arrives. P. M.
	1:00	Eastern Mail	7:40	4:00
8:45		Eastern Mail		1:00
	3:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:30	1:00
9:00	9:20	Short Line	7:40	1:00
	1:00	St Louis Mail	7:40	8:30
	12:00	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:10	4:30
	3:30 / 11:00	Memphis, Elk., Clarksville & N. O. Mail	9:30	10:35
	11:55 / 12:00	Nash., Chatta-nooga, &c. M'l		2:00 / 10:00
	12:00	Lebanon & Rich. Branch Mail		2:35
	2:30	Bardstown B'h M'l	9:00	
	1:45 / 12:00	Lex. & Frank't & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	
	5:00	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday	6:00	
	1:00 / 12:00	New Albany & Jeff. Mail		4:00 / 5:30
	1:45 / 12:00	Shelbyville Mail	11:15	6:45
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:00	Taylorsville Stage		12:30
	12:00	Mt. Washington		12:30
		LVS. MON., WED AND FRIDAY.		
	12:00	West Point and Shawneet'n Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 120 3-8.

The Colorado Council has passed the woman suffrage bill.

Rebecca Bradford has sued Henry C. Cady, of St. Louis, for seduction, claiming $5,000 damages.

J. A. Barrett, one of the oldest members of the New York stock exchange, died suddenly on Wednesday night.

In St. Louis yesterday Ada Clifford, a notorious courtesan, sued several fast young men of the city for various wine bills and borrowed money.

The billiard match in Milwaukee, on Wednesday night, between Kleiser, of Milwaukee and Parker, of Chicago, resulted in favor of Parker.

It is announced that Capt. Commerell has received permission to take the Monarch to Annapolis, and that she may call at New York on the way.

The congregation of Cole-street Church, Montreal, have decided to give Dr. Burns, of Chicago, a call in an offer of three thousand dollars per annum.

The colored population of Tennessee hold a convention at Nashville, on the 21st inst, to compare notes in relation to the condition of their race in that State.

Mr. Horton, revenue detective for Massachusetts, yesterday seized the establishment of the Forest River Lead Works, at Salem, for alleged violation of the internal revenue laws.

Jack Reynolds this morning appeared in the court of oyer and terminer in New York and plead not guilty to the charge of having murdered Wm. Townsend. Counsel was assigned him.

The puddling furnace in the rolling mill of Messrs. Rowland, on Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, exploded yesterday with terrific force, scattering the molten metal in all directions. No one injured.

The Shawmut flouring mill at Brown's Race, owned and occupied by James M. Whitney & Co., of Rochester, New York, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $40,000; insured for $18,000.

H. Salle and Fred. Mohran published a card in the Chicago Tribune, saying they are the makers of the Cardiff Giant, and are ready to make any number to order. They claim an interest in the present Giant.

In the Hudson county, New Jersey, Circuit Court yesterday, the trial of a suit, brought by William Wood against the Erie Railway Company, was brought to a close by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

A number of prominent gentlemen of New York city organized into a society, a day or two ago, for the purpose of producing stronger feeling among Americans in behalf of Cuba. Gen. McMahon is among the members.

In the United States District Court, at Chicago, yesterday, Hutchberger & Co. recovered a verdict of $5,819 against the Home Insurance Company, for loss incurred by burning of plaintiff's store on Lake street, about two years ago.

The Montreal express train due at Springfield, Mass., yesterday evening, was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Northampton, and one of the cars rolled down an embankment. Two passengers were injured.

A fracas between three females occurred at the hotel in Humboldt, Tenn., on Wednesday night. Mrs. Robbins was seriously, if not fatally injured. Her skull was broken and she was otherwise badly injured. The others were held for trial.

An excursion party of twenty gentlemen, including the following members of Congress, arrived in Richmond, Va., yesterday: Messrs. Wilson, of Ohio, Fisher, of New York, Woodward, of Pennsylvania, Speak, of Dakota, and Booker, of Virginia.

August Baver, Asher Carter, and Wm. C. Dickman, architects of Chicago, have commenced a suit against the new State House Commissioners for damages, in $25,000, for services in revising and correcting plans of J. C. Cochrane, State House architect.

The political contest in New Hampshire waxes warm. The Democratic party will not put any speakers in the field, but will allow all so disposed to go over to the labor reform party. A new secret organization called the Labor League, has been formed, and it is rumored it is to afford the labor reform movement.

James H. Clark, ... in the wholesale house of Moore, Loomis, & Co., Chicago, has been arrested for robbing his employers of goods to a large amount; what is the value of the goods taken is not known, but four thousand dollars worth have been recovered. He was considered one of the best men in the establishment.

The St. Louis City Council, a few days ago, voted $1,500 to the St. Ann Orphan Asylum and Widows' Home, a private institute of that city. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance, and the Council passed it over the veto. Yesterday the Circuit Court granted a temporary injunction restraining the city officers from paying the amount.

A resolution was introduced yesterday in the Illinois Constitutional Convention, instructing the committee on rights of suffrage to report on the propriety of submitting a proposition granting suffrage to women as an independent one, to be voted for or against, by the women of the State of lawful age, and if carried to become part of the constitution.

A. C. Martin, who pretended to be establishing a commission house in Cincinnati and defrauded several persons, pleaded guilty in the police court to the charge of obtaining $500 from the Lafayette bank with intent to defraud. He was sentenced to pay $500 and costs, and stand committed till paid. He was unable to pay the fine and was sent to the work-house.

Messrs. Trimble, Shackleford, Fletcher and others, have addressed letters to leading Republicans throughout Tennessee, inviting them to come to Nashville on the 16th inst. to counsel together upon measures for protection and defense and organization of the Republican party. They hope dissensions will be forgotten and all Union men will consolidate into a compact Republican party.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, has rendered a decision in the case of Obadiah J. Green, Salmon Shaw, and Jonathan S. Buell, Commissioners of the Niagara Frontier Police, finding them guilty of taxing patrolmen for political purposes, levying contributions, and deducting it from the pay of men, and licensing houses of prostitution as drinking places, under the excise powers granted to Commissioners, and removed them from office.

The statements of several of the seamen attached to the ship Neptune, recently arrived at New York, of cruelties practiced upon them by the captain, are most emphatically denied by Capt. Peabody, and the denial is positively confirmed by the first and second mates of the vessel. The sailors, however, tacitly adhere to their statements. The whole matter will doubtless undergo a rigid judicial examination, in which the facts will probably be fully developed.

A New York World correspondent has interviewed Senator Sumner, and obtained his views on the topic of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. The Senator is strongly opposed to recognition, as the case now stands, and gives as one reason that it would instantly involve us in a war with Spain, and as a consequence a financial crash would ensue, that would shake the pillars of the Government to their very foundation; besides he is not sure as to what would come out first best, in the event of a contest between the United States and Spain. Mr. Sumner believes, however, that both Cuba and Canada will be peaceably annexed to the Union within ten years, and that we shall also be able to absorb Mexico, West Indies, and the whole North American Continent. We have the moral right, not only to this continent, but to the whole of this hemisphere.

Personal.

The following correspondence has been furnished us for publication. We rejoice with every good citizen that any serious difficulty between two of our best and most efficient men should have been avoided:

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 7, 1870.

Hon. Lyttleton Cooke:

DEAR SIR—Your card in this morning's Courier Journal seems to be intended as personally offensive to myself.

A playful remark of mine on Saturday may have irritated you to make the allusion to which I refer, but I feel confident that you will not hesitate to publish promptly a disclaimer of any purpose upon your part to make your article personally offensive.

This much I demand through my authorized friend General Chilton, and a sense of duty to yourself and myself.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,
WM. L. JACKSON.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.

Gen. W. L. Jackson, Louisville:

SIR: Yours of the 7th inst. has this day been handed to me by Gen. Chilton. Understanding from the tenor of your letter that you disclaim having intended your remarks, made at the public meeting on last Saturday evening, as offensive and disrespectful to me, and having based my written language, which you find objectionable, on the belief that they were so intended, I *cheerfully* withdraw whatever in my card was personally offensive to you.

Yours, respectfully,
LYTTLETON COOKE.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 8.

Hon. E. D. Standiford:

DEAR SIR: In response to the note of your friend (Hon. Lyttleton Cooke), just now handed me by you, I take pleasure in saying that his prompt disclaimer of any purpose to reflect upon General Jackson, in his letter published in the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 6th inst., is accepted by me, as General Jackson's friend, as fully satisfactory. With high regard for you,

Sir, I am yours, &c.,
G. W. CHILTON.

Quarrelsome Partners.

Wm. Wolf yesterday sued out a peace warrant against C. Caspar, in Justice Clement's court, and had him held in $200 to keep the peace. It appeared that the two were, but a few days ago, the best of friends, and formed a partnership, each investing ten dollars as the capital stock of the firm, to be used in speculating in spectacles. They soon quarreled, however, and Caspar, fearing that Wolf, who was cashier, intended to run off with the funds, got out a bail warrant and had the moneyed man arrested. They then quarreled seriously, when Caspar swore out a peace warrant against Wolf, and Wolf swore out one against Caspar. When the whole matter was settled judicially, yesterday, and the bill of costs was presented, they both found themselves out nearly as much as they had invested in the promising enterprise, and, repenting of their folly, embraced one another and went home.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

A Final Rejection of the Bridge Right-of-way Ordinance.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE ROUTES OF CONNECTION.

Estimates of the Cost of the Proposed Routes.

THE OPENING OF BROADWAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE LOWER BOARD.

The Mayor submitted the claims of E. H. Whitesides and others, amounting to $309 70, for repairing damage done to the Sixth cross street sewer by the recent heavy rains. It was allowed.

The monthly allowance for the payment of the police force, amounting to $11,250, was ordered to be paid.

A resolution, authorizing the Mayor to purchase property, by condemnation or otherwise, necessary to open Broadway from Eighteenth street to the Shippingsport road or Twenty-sixth street, was offered and read.

Mr. Vissman moved, as an amendment, to also authorize the Mayor to purchase that part of the Bardstown pike lying within the city limits. This was laid on the table.

Mr. Brobston moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Revision, which motion was lost.

Mr. Orrill moved as an amendment that the cost of the purchase shall not exceed $25,000, and the matter subject to approval by the Council.

The special order for 9 o'clock then came up, but was postponed for the benefit of the Chairman of the Finance Committee who wished to make a report.

The ordinance authorizing the Mayor to prepare and have issued the $400,000 to pay off old liabilities was reported favorably from the Finance Committee.

Mr. Vissman moved as an amendment that the Mayor be directed also to issue the $100,000 in bonds for the raising of Fulton street. Laid on the table.

The ordinance was then adopted by a vote of 21 to 1.

The special order again came up, but its consideration was postponed.

Mr. Duerson offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to have issued the $100,000 in bonds for the raising of Fulton street, and also the $100,000 for sewerage in the Western District.

The special order, the bridge ordinance, came up, and was laid aside to hear the report of J. C. Broadhead on the survey of the proposed routes of connection. It was read as follows:

According to a resolution of the Common Council the Mayor was authorized to employ myself and H. Nettleroth to survey what is called the House of Refuge route and the river route, looking to the connection of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads with the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The co-operation and assistance of Mr. Nettleroth in the prosecution of these surveys was, for some cause, not obtained. I am ready to believe that his business engagements were such that he could not give the proper attention, or at least the attention that he would desire, in making this survey. The shortness of the time allotted for the same, I suppose, was also one of the reasons that induced him to decline to take any part in the survey. The consequence is that the whole burden of labor devolved upon me, and, in order to get the surveys complete and an estimate made at the shortest possible time, I was compelled to employ quite a large force to accomplish the thing that was desired by the Council, viz: to make a report on February 10th. I am happy to say that your wishes have been complied with, and I now submit an estimate of cost of graduation, masonry, &c., of the House of Refuge route:

For graduation and masonry	$121,620
For rail track, ballast and switches	44,800
For right of way and land damages	62,193
Total estimate	$228,613

I will state that the valuation of the damage to property, and the value of the land required for the road bed taken, was estimated by J. W. Henning, a surveyor of repute and a real estate agent, and who is better versed as to the value of real estate in that particular locality than perhaps any one from whom I could get the desired information. My estimate of this route is based upon the presumption that the embankments, or grade line of the railroad, will conform to the grade, or surface line, of the Bardstown road, as also at the crossing of Broadway. These two crossings of streets being, as I believe, the most important, I have spent considerable time and thought to see whether the railroad could by any possible means pass under or over these thoroughfares. The peculiar position of Broadway at the point of the proposed crossing of the railroad renders it, in my judgment, out of the question to pass under the street for this reason, viz: that in order to pass under Broadway the street would necessarily have to be raised to a hight above the present surface of at least twelve feet in order that the rail track would be above the overflow of Beargrass creek. If Broadway should be raised as indicated, the damage to property-holders for at least three squares on the west side of Beargrass, and one square on the east, would be so much that it induced me to arrange the grade of the railroad so as to correspond with the present grade of Broadway and adopt a vertical or horizontal gate at the street crossings, such as is now in existence in many other cities—for instance, Jersey City and other larger cities. This line diverges from the main track of the L. C. and L. R. R. a few feet west of the stone bridge over Beargrass, with a curve of 4 degrees, inclining to the south for a distance of 779 feet; thence on a tangent crossing the Bardstown road and in the valley of Beargrass 2,003 feet; thence with a curve 3 degrees, inclining the same way, a distance of 475 feet; thence on a tangent crossing Beargrass; thence crossing Broadway over the southwest wing of the present bridge over Beargrass; thence crossing Beargrass and following ... tangent with a 4 degree curve inclining the same way as before described, for a distance of 336 feet, crossing Kentucky street and entering Logan street in the middle of Logan street, and following Logan street for a distance of 1,631 feet; thence with a 3 degree curve, inclining to the west and crossing the Poplar Level turnpike at grade, a distance of 584 feet; thence on a tangent, crossing Shelby street at its present grade; thence touching the foot of the hill, on which there remains evidence of an earthwork or earthwork road, and on the same straight line for a distance of 2,865 feet; thence with a 4 degree curve, inclining to the south a distance of 650 feet and ending in Preston street. Here I propose to cut down Preston street about 3½ feet, which will not affect the utility of the street in the least, but be considerable advantage to the railroad; thence on a tangent 6,900 to a point where a 4 degree curve commences and inclines to the south for a distance of 650 feet to the center line of the L. and N. R. R. where the connection is made for trains going from Short-line railroad to the south over the L. and N. R. R. Another connection was made for trains going from the Short-line over the L. and N. R. R., and going north or towards Louisville by the L. and N. R. R. I have been thus explicit in describing the line as indicated upon a map that is not yet completed although ready for inspection at the City Engineer's office. It will be completed in a few days. I will, in conclusion of this report on this route, say that the alignment and grades are very good. There is no grade to exceed 33 feet per mile, and this only in the instance approaching Logan street. There is no curve to exceed 8 degrees per 100 feet, and this only in two instances, viz: Leaving Logan street, and in the curve for trains from the Short-line railroad going North from the junction over the L. and N. R. R. to the city of Louisville. The 8 degree curves only occur upon light grades or where the junction is made. In the former case, the crossing of Poplar Level turnpike and Shelby street should prevent, for the safety of the traveling community on the aforesaid thoroughfares, the fast running of trains. In the latter case, the very nature of the case and the law of Kentucky would prevent fast running. The grade of the connecting line with the Louisville and Nashville railroad is the same of the Louisville, and Nashville railroad, and is level for nearly one-half mile from the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad has 8 deg. curves per 100 feet on grades of 66 feet per mile, on the main track. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has 9 deg. 33 min. curves per 100 feet and upon 119 feet grades per mile on their main track, and I would not say but what at times that trains over this particular portion of road run at a rate of speed not to exceed twenty miles per hour. Thus you see that the grades and curves that have been adopted on this connecting line are not without precedents. In connection with the above, the switch connecting the Lebanon branch with the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Lebanon Junction is a 12 deg. curve. The switch connecting the Bardstown branch with the Louisville and Nashville railroad is a 14 deg. curve. I willingly say that there is nothing, either in grades or curvature, on this route that is not of the first character, and such as most railroads in Kentucky do not find. The graduation of this route has been estimated for a single track, with the necessary switches and turnouts, if any should be wanted.

The superstructure has been estimated for a single track, excepting the two connections with the Louisville and Nashville railroad—one south, one north, and one side track 1,500 feet long, to be placed wherever it would be deemed necessary if this line should be adopted. One more fact, and I will close the report on this line. That the machine shops and round-house of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad are left unimpaired, and of the same utility to that company that they are at present; and the present track, from the point of divergence of the route I surveyed to their depot on Jefferson street, between Floyd and Brook streets, I have not taken into account. The iron on their track can be used in switches, and answer every purpose of new iron, on any part of their road. The Union Depot, if any should be built, the location of which I do not consider in my province to decide; but will say that one can be built either at the head of Jefferson street or at Logan street, and at any point between Logan street and the junction, with but little cost of graduation for the same. The Louisville and Nashville railroad depot could be so arranged as to be used for the same. I will now close on this route, and proceed on the river route.

The route designated as the river route, I was informed by good authority that it should commence near the round-house of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, at a point east of Buchanan street; thence north to a line north of Franklin street; thence west, and still north of Franklin street, to First street; thence west to Fourteenth street, north of Main street, from First street.

Now, in compliance with these restrictions, I started a line, and diverged from the main track at a point about 300 feet west of the round-house of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, with a curve of 6°, inclining to the north, crossing the extension of Main street, and also crossing Beargrass creek near the abutments built on the extension of Main street, and crossing East Main street at Buchanan street, length of curve 1,450 feet. Thence on a tangent, and through the center of Buchanan street, for a distance of 450 feet; thence on a 4° curve, inclining to the west and leaving Buchanan street and crossing Franklin street, and to the north of it, for a distance of 450 feet; thence on a tangent to the south bank of Beargrass creek; thence on its south bank, and in close proximity, in some places, to it, crossing the various streets at the grade of said streets, in cases where the streets are graded, until Third street is reached. I will state, for the purpose of keeping the minds of the Council fresh upon this portion of the line, that there is no obstruction in the way. The alignment, as also the grades, are very good. From Brook street to Seventh, the line occupies the levee, and also occupies the river front to Tenth street. Then the line follows Rowan street to just beyond where Portland avenue diverges from Rowan street; thence, with an 8° curve, inclining to the north, and connecting with a straight line from the bridge. I will now give the estimate of the cost and damage to property on this route. First, on a grade-line touching the surface of the levee, in front of Third street, and from the information of the City Engineer, that the surface is 5 feet below the high-water mark of 1832. Second, an estimate locating the grade at the high water of 1832:

Graduation—earth embankment	$132,500
Arch culvert masonry	11,000
Masonry in side walls	154,600
Masonry in arches over Fourth, Bullitt, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets	39,000
Iron trestle-work	101,500
Iron and superstructure for double track	52,600
Land damages on the whole route	57,000
	$539,100

Length of line 2.63 miles.

The estimate on the high-water line is as follows:

Graduation earth embankment	$176,250
Arch culvert masonry	11,000
Masonry in side walls	200,000
Masonry, in arches over Fourth, Bullitt, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets	39,000
Iron trestle work	152,250
Iron and superstructure for double track	52,600
Land damages on whole route	57,000
	$688,100

Inasmuch as I alluded to the Union Depot in the report of the other route, I might with the same propriety, say that between Brook and Third streets is, in my opinion, the most suitable place for one. Of course I have not the selection of the ground for such purpose; neither do I know the kind or size of the depot that will be adopted; therefore will end my report with saying that in justice and professional courtesy I am under many obligations to the gentlemanly and efficient City Engineer, Gen. I. M. St. John, for the many favors he rendered me during the progress of this survey. I hope that it may be in my power some day to reciprocate four-fold. The line of these two routes, as I understand, was surveyed by Gen. St. John and Albert Fink. They, I understand, had specified bounds in which to make their surveys. I also understand that a report was made, the purport of which I never knew; therefore have nothing to say as to the report. I, however, wish to say that as I was only partially limited in my survey, and that if I differ with the ideas and surveys made by these gentlemen, it was on account of their being confined to a certain limit and myself not limited as they were. Before concluding this report allow me to say that the several members of the Council and the Aldermen have treated me with extreme courtesy, and not an improper suggestion was made to me. It has been rumored on the street, and came to my ears, that I was partial to the Short-line railroad, and also partial to the Louisville and Nashville railroad. I am not acquainted with but one person that I am aware of being connected with the Short-line road, and have never been as far as Frankfort but once in my life, and I paid my fare as any other person would do. So much for this. Now for the Louisville and Nashville railroad. I came on the Louisville and Nashville railroad as a civil engineer in the time of the Presidency of L. L. Shreve, afterwards Gov. John L. Helm, afterwards Hon. James Guthrie. I quit the profession before Mr. Guthrie died, and I have evidences in my possession that it was with regret on his part when I did so. I perhaps have located for this company more miles of railroad than any one man that ever was in their employ, and am happy to say that I am yet to hear that I did not fulfill everything I undertook. In answering the gossip on the street, if I should say that I have no particular regard for any one connected with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, save its worthy President and few subordinates of the Superintendent, I would be only telling the truth. I think that enough has been implied to prove that I have not been influenced from that quarter. I will also state that I pay my fare whenever I ride on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

In closing, I would say that the time being so short, and I having so much outside work to do, it prevented me from giving as an extended report as I would wish. I am aware that my report is disjointed, but the figures are correct; the maps and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's office. I must, however, before finally closing, tender my thanks to the several gentlemen that composed the Corps of Engineers on this survey. Albert Miller, Thos. Parrent, R. Whiteford, and Zack Herndon, all rendered very efficient service, and have my thanks for the diligence and industry that they exhibited in order to get this report in for your meeting to-night.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. BROADHEAD.

The consideration of the connection matter was then postponed and made the special order for the next meeting at 8 o'clock.

The ordinance granting a right of way to the railroads running over the bridge was then taken up and read.

A motion to lay it on the table was carried, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table, which ultimately disposes of the matter.

An invitation to visit the new hospital on Monday, at 11 o'clock, was accepted.

The consideration of the resolution authorizing the Mayor to take steps to open Broadway was resumed.

A substitute by Mr. Dix, directing the Mayor to inquire and report the cost of the purchase, was adopted.

The following claims were allowed:

St. Joseph's Infirmary	$1,425 30
Jeffersonville railroad	16 9
E. H. Whitesides	20 00
Louisville and Nashville railroad	200 45
Green & Shaw	6 15
Police force	11,250 00

The board adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1870.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Mr. Dulaney.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

The Engineer submitted a report as to the condition of city buildings on the wharf, which was referred to the Committee on Court House and Public Buildings.

The Street Commissioners submitted the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Fifteenth street, between Broadway and Kentucky.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on both sides of Second street, between Main and Water.

The Street Commissioners submitted a resolution rejecting a contract executed with George Long for the improvement of Ward street, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Assistant street hands, Western District, $1,421 53, pay for January, 1870.

Hospital, $3,291 26, expenses for January, 1870.

Fire Department, $5,514 56, expenses for January, 1870.

Workhouse, $1,625 69, expenses for January, 1870.

J. M. Summers, $174 for repair of pumps.
J. J. Tigert, $165 75 for repair of pumps.
C. & J. Hall, $152 19 for lumber.
Jesse McCoy, $55 57 for lumber.
L. Ford, $10 for crossings.
John Gleason, $230 42 for paving intersections.
J. C. Dennis, $194 40 for making crossings.
Cecil & Ayres, $46 85 for making crossings.
C. Husser, $356 87 for making crossings.
E. S. Sutton, $189 70 for medicines for jail.
R. Biggs, $83 05 for plumber's work.
St. Joseph's Infirmary, $1,425 20, hospital fees.
P. Bannon, $267 80 for drain pipe.
C. C. Shreve & Co., $1,764 for plumber's work.
E. H. Whitesides, $309 75 for work on sewer.
F. Grotoot, $32 for work on sewer.
Brinkman & Dougherty, $210 for burying paupers.
Green & Shaw, $6 15 for ...
Snead, Sayre & O'Brien, $61 40 for work on hospital.
McDonald & Schuler, $785 55 for work on hospital.
C. Obst, $382 23 for work on streets.
Street hands, Eastern District, $6,080 48, pay for November and December, 1869.
P. & M. Pfeiffer, $2,000 for work on bridge.
J. H. Maddox, $425 45 for gravel.
P. Husser, $99 23 for making crossings.
C. Husser, $217 31 for making crossings.
F. Schmitt, $92 95 for making crossings.
S. Kempf, $19 41 for repair of streets.
H. H. Kunz, $7 50 for paving intersections.
Street hands, Western District, $3,036 65, pay for December, 1869.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

Anzeiger office, $342 90, for printing.
Courier-Journal, $342 90, for printing.
L. Giles, $33 70 for stone.

Mr. Story submitted the petition of J. P. Luse and others in regard to the improvement of certain alleys, which was referred to the Street Commissioners.

Mr. Fox submitted the bonds of J. F. Randolph, C. P. Taylor, E. Wilkinson, J. M. Winter, and Horace Davis, Market Masters, which were severally approved.

Mr. Fox submitted an ordinance from the Common Council to change the first precinct in the Tenth Ward, which was read, rule suspended and passed.

Mr. Fox submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Mayor to make arrangements for the payment of the purchase money of that portion of the Louisville and Shelbyville pike in the limits of the city, which was referred to the Revision Committee, and made the special order for the next meeting at 8½ o'clock.

Mr. Story submitted a Common Council resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of improving St. Catharine street from First to Brook, G. Wurtz contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Story submitted separate resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspector to construct crossings across Campbell street on the south side of Chestnut, and across Chestnut at the west side of Campbell, and to replace the footways on Campbell and Fulton streets, recently displaced by the flood, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Story submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Gas Company to place two additional lamps on Hancock street, in front of the new hook and ladder house, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheridan submitted an ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Sixteenth and Grayson streets, with the Mayor's objections thereto. The question being upon the passage of the ordinance, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, the same was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Fox, Crowe, Sheridan and Byrne—8.

NAYS—President Rubel and Mr. Mitchell—2.

Mr. Sheridan submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for the construction of crossings across Sixth street at the south side of Grayson to the pump, across Commercial street, at the north side of Third, and across Third street, at the west side of Commercial, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Street Inspector to have the well on the east side of Grove and Water streets arched over, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret submitted a contract executed with Chas. Obst to improve the thirty-foot alley from Clay street east to its intersection with the first twenty-foot alley between Broadway and Laurel streets, which was approved.

Mr. Barret reported adversely to the approval of a contract for the purchase of the right to lay the Nicolson pavement in Louisville, and the contract was confirmed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Krack, Gilpin, Mitchell, Fox, Crowe, Giles, Sheridan, and Byrne—8.

NAYS—President Rubel, Story, and Barret—3.

Mr. Mitchell giving notice that he would submit a motion to reconsider the vote at the next meeting.

Mr. Barret reported adversely to the adoption of a resolution directing the Tax Receiver to accept the face of Mrs. M. T. Duncan's bill for back taxes, and the same was referred to Dr. Gilpin.

Mr. Byrne submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Engineer to make a new survey of High street, which was adopted.

An ordinance from the Common Council, concerning old liabilities, (authorizing the issue of bonds to pay all outstanding indebtedness), was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Story, Krack, Barret, Mitchell, Fox, Crowe, Giles, Sheridan, and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

A resolution from the Common Council, directing the Mayor to issue bonds to defray the expense of raising Fulton street and for sewerage purposes in the Western district, was referred to Messrs. Giles and Story.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, February 17, 1870, at 7½ o'clock.

And then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

The German Opera House.

At the organization yesterday of the Directors elected by the stockholders of the German Opera House the following officers were elected by acclamation:

President—Julius Dorn.
Treasurer—G. Bauermann.
Secretary—George S. Schuhman.
Committee on Finance—W. C. Hite, G. Bauermann, F. Reidhar.
Committee on By-Laws—J. J. Fischer, C. C. Rufer, L. Eckstenkemper.
Committee on Subscription—Henry Wehmhoff, F. H. Wrampelmeier, W. M. Ehrmann.
Committee on Quarters—A. Brandeis, Henry Wehmhoff.

The following committee was appointed from the stockholders to receive all real estate, moneys, books, and papers from the Trustees, and turn the same over to the President and Directors:

Joseph H. Bunce, George Nurnberger, Henry Deppen, J. H. Detchen, and A. F. Coldewey.

Meeting of the Green Line Excursionists.

Those of our citizens who enjoyed the hospitalities of the Green Line in the recent delightful excursion South, will recollect that at a meeting of the excursionists, held at Jacksonville, Florida, the Chairman, J. J. Porter, Esq., was requested to call a meeting of the excursionists after their return to Louisville. Mr. Porter returned to the city on Tuesday last, and requests the gentlemen comprising the Louisville delegation to meet at the Board of Trade rooms, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. As matters of interest will be discussed, it is hoped that every one of the excursionists will be present.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE CHANCERY COURT meets this morning.

MICHAEL HOGAN was placed in jail yesterday for being drunk in the streets.

THE CITIZENS OF Bowling Green, Ind., are to have Humpty Dumpty to-night.

THERE WERE two hundred and thirty-six letters in the postoffice yesterday uncalled for.

YESTERDAY WAS A beautiful and sunny day, and the ladies appeared on the streets in force.

THEODORE S. GREINER, Esq., traveling correspondent of the Cincinnati Journal of Commerce, is in the city.

WM. WILLIAMS was arrested yesterday for obtaining one hundred dollars from Thos. Coleman under false pretenses.

THE WOLF KAHN case, for purloining the records, came to a trial in the Circuit Court yesterday, but was not finished.

MR. RICHARD WATERS, of Oldham county, a few days since, sold ten head of fine work mules to Mr. A. O. Brannin, of this city, at $185 each.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of the new gum hose purchased for the Fire Department, amounting to over a thousand feet, was received yesterday.

THE ORDINANCE DOCKET of the City Court was not called yesterday, having been laid over till next week on account of the large amount of business on the monthly docket.

A NEGRO, NAMED Dick Flint, was arrested ten miles in the country yesterday, whither he had fled, after shooting another negro in the mouth in this city during the forenoon.

MISS ELLA FINLEY'S exhibition of fancy dancing takes place at Masonic Temple, on the 24th inst., instead of next Thursday, as incorrectly published. It will be a fine affair.

"THE PHILANTHROPY OF HUMOR" is the subject chosen by Rev. George C. Lorimer for a lecture which he will deliver at Weisiger Hall on the 24th instant in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A MOTION FOR a new trial in the Jack Sheppard case was made in the City Court yesterday. If it is overruled and not repealed, Sheppard will have to go to the work-house to work out the $250 at the rate of 75 cents per day.

THERE WILL BE a "Soiree Musicale et Francaise" at St. Matthew's institute, up the country, this evening. Those attending will go up on the Short-line road, and get off at Gilman's station. It will be a pleasant affair, and many will go from this city.

THE WESTERN RURALIST for February is out, and is an excellent number, full of entertaining and instructive matter. Mr. Lawrence Young, chief editor, is hereafter to have the assistance of D. L. Adair, as apiarian editor, and Ben Casseday as literary editor.

THE NOTORIOUS CAPT. PIERCE, the dealer in forged checks, was found guilty in the Circuit Court yesterday, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It is said that the same man was sent to the Penitentiary once before under the name of Pfeifer.

A MAN NAMED Allen McDonald was brought to the city yesterday and placed in jail by a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with committing an assault on a negro in Meade county. His case comes under the jurisdiction of the civil rights bill, and will be tried in the United States Court.

MR. A. G. MORROW, agent of the Clarksville Confederate Orphan Asylum, is stopping at the Louisville Hotel. He has met with great encouragement by our citizens, and is rapidly perfecting his arrangements for the concert, which will be given in this city by the children of the Asylum.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS AND the first volume of Fonblanque's Essays were, a few days ago, taken from an office on Jefferson street, No. 160. If the gentleman has finished their perusal, he is respectfully invited to return them. The latter book had been borrowed by one of the occupants of this office.

WE REGRET to hear that Dr. L. Carter, the faithful and efficient Representative in the Legislature from Anderson county, has been called home by serious sickness in his family. Dr. Carter was always at his post, and his votes during the session have made for him a record which will stand the test.

THE SKATING RINK is largely attended by the lovers of wholesome exercise. It is open every morning and afternoon, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings, when there are large and brilliant assemblies, and beautiful music to enliven the occasion. The doctors say that there is no exercise more conducive to health and a natural development of the muscles than skating.

JOEL BLANKENSHIP, SEN., the old gentleman from whom Meadows and Blankenship state the $7,000 was stolen, was yesterday allowed to withdraw the money which had been found upon the prisoners at the time of their arrest, and which was used in the trial as evidence. The amount recovered was $2,376 25. The balance of nearly $7,000 has gone, Jimdskally speaking, "where the woodbine twineth." The old gentleman took his departure for his home in Tennessee, evidently pleased to recover even a portion of his treasure.

COL. PHIL LEE made another of his fearless and powerful speeches yesterday in the prosecution of Capt. Pierce. In the course of his argument he said there was no trouble in convicting the poor negro who steals a pair of pants to hide his nakedness or a piece of meat to keep him from starving, but the gentleman with the soft hands and the kid gloves, who deceive your business men and take advantage of their confidence, the swindler who passes himself as a gentleman and steals by hundreds or thousands, escapes the penalty of the law.

AN OFFICER FROM Indiana was in waiting at the Court-house yesterday for the purpose of arresting "Capt. Pierce" if acquitted of the charge upon which he was tried. But the Captain was found guilty as charged in one indictment, and if he had been acquitted in that case he would have been tried immediately upon another indictment. The Indiana authorities must forego the benefit of Capt. Pierce's services until he has served Kentucky at least one year. He seems to have done a good business in the way of obtaining money by false pretenses.

BLOODLESS COLLISION.

Smash Up on the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis R. R.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, about eight-and-a-half miles north of Jeffersonville, the north bound freight train, No. 1, conductor Amos Rogers, and engineer Andy Walker, collided with the south bound freight train, No. 10, conductor George Burns, and engineer Isham Hughes. It was perhaps the luckiest railroad collision that ever happened. Under the rules of the company they should have met at Shellersburg, at 6:55 A. M., yesterday. If No. 1 on arriving should not find No. 10 in waiting, it would have the right of way after waiting five minutes. This conductor Rogers did, and, it being 7 o'clock by his time, he started for the next passing station. He had not proceeded more than half a mile, however, when No. 10 was seen coming around the curve. Both engineers saw the impending danger before coming together, but the engineer of No. 1 did not see it until it was too late to stop. Both trains whistled down brakes, and No. 1 succeeded in stopping, and had commenced backing when No. 10, at a speed of about ten miles an hour, came thundering against its opponent. In the collision each of the engines lost its pilot, and the frame and front beam were jammed up and dislocated. Both engines were thrown off the track and the tender of train No. 10 was telescoped into a stock car immediately in the rear of the engine, and in the jam one mule got under the tender and was killed, and another had its leg broken. The cab on the engine of No. 1 train was knocked completely off, and the engineer, Hughes, was left standing in the open air, without a scratch. Before this time, however, all the officers and employes of the train, except Mr. Hughes, had jumped off the train. One flat car of train No. 1, attached next to the engine, was completely demolished. The whole amount of damage will probably not exceed $1,000 to engines and cars, and $500 to stock. Horace Scott, superintendent, William Bristol, freight agent, and Reuben Wells, master mechanic of the road were at the scene of the accident within an hour after the occurrence, and soon set a force of men to work at building a side track, which was completed by three o'clock yesterday. The morning train for Indianapolis was delayed eight hours. The afternoon train passed but a few minutes behind time. The New York express arrived at Jeffersonville three hours and ten minutes late, and the 3:30 P. M. train, for Indianapolis, lacked but a few moments of being promptly on time. Last night the Indianapolis train departed on time, and the road is again in running order, and making all its connections.

The accident resulted from the watches of the conductors of the two trains differing four minutes in time. Mr. Hughes, engineer of the north-bound train, waited until 7 o'clock. Immediately after the accident the watches were compared, when a difference of four minutes was discovered. Last evening's New Albany Ledger lays the blame on the southward-bound train; but, until it is decided who had the standard time and who did not have it, the blame cannot, for a certainty, be fixed upon either.

This is the third accident the company has sustained in two weeks past, but fortunately no lives have been lost, and only one trivial injury, to J. L. Cozad, resulted. No collision has occurred on this road for six years before.

Golladay's Drawings.

Golladay's drawings have been virtually suspended by the Government authorities. It appears that Mr. Golladay, being a blind man, obtained permission from the revenue department at Washington to establish his drawing enterprise, which, in view of the fact that the net proceeds were to be applied to the establishment of a newspaper for the blind, was to be exempt from the license and taxes prescribed by law for such institutions. Mr. Golladay enjoyed the benefits of this exemption nearly three years, during which time he had thirty-two drawings. Somebody connected with the revenue department not having seen a copy of the paper for the blind and not being able to learn that any steps had been taken to establish a journal of that kind by Mr. Golladay, became meddlesome, and inquired into the matter. The result of these inquiries was that the order exempting Mr. Golladay from the payment of license and tax was revoked. The license prescribed is $100 for each agent or person who sells tickets, and the tax is 5 per cent of the net proceeds. This being too steep for Mr. G., the drawings have been suspended.

A Strange Woman.

Mary Wright was arraigned before the City Court yesterday on a charge of lunacy. The facts went to prove that she was not in her right mind, but yet the court could not believe that it was anything more than a temporary aberration caused by the incessant use of strong drink, and therefore ordered her to be sent to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for a few days, to see if their care would not sober and right her. She acted very strangely, and reminded one very much of the character of Shakspeare's Ophelia. She had a branch of cedar which she wound about her head with quite a royal gesture. She was by no means a bad talker, and made a speech to the jury which would have done credit to a first-class stump speaker. Her retorts to the questions of the attorneys were witty and pointed, and created much merriment among the by-standers. She says she is from Baltimore, Maryland, and came to this city four years ago in silks and laces, but has been badly treated. She was before the court the day before on a charge of drunkenness, but was discharged.

CITY FEATURES.

Manufacturing in Louisville—No. 3.

In a former article some general remarks were made with a design to show, not only the importance, but the feasibility, with the aid of our moneyed men, of increasing the manufacturing facilities of Louisville.

We now propose to enlarge upon one particular branch of business in which our citizens have for many years taken a just pride, both because of its extent and of its importance to the welfare of our city. We mean the drug trade. For many years this trade has been an important one, and has added much to the prosperity of the city and its good name abroad.

An examination of the records in the Assessor's office of internal revenue, shows that in the year 1869, five of our leading drug houses sold goods to the amount of $1,860,000, exclusive of liquors. The sales of five other houses, doing both wholesale and retail business, increase this amount to about $2,175,000. The sales of perfumery, toilet articles, fine soaps, &c., sold in Louisville may be estimated at $300,000. To these amounts may be added the value of drugs, chemicals, acids, &c., purchased elsewhere, and sold and used, by candle and soap, cotton and woolen, soda-water, tobacco and cigar manufacturers, and oil refiners, &c., $525,000, making a total value of about $3,000,000 of merchandise in the drug and chemical line and connected with it, sold and used in the city of Louisville during the last year.

Of this large amount, $3,000,000, it is probably fair to estimate that two-thirds, or $2,000,000, is purchased abroad, which could be advantageously manufactured here. Deducting the cost of raw material, a considerable portion of which is imported, largely over one-half, say $1,200,000, at a lowest estimate, should and could be kept at home. A large per centage of this amount would be distributed among our working-men and women, our glass manufacturers, box makers, paper makers, printers, lithographers, machinists, &c., aiding in the support of hundreds of people, adding in various ways to the material prosperity of Louisville, increasing her trade and reputation throughout the South and West, and helping to make her what so many of her citizens desire, the great manufacturing city and supply depot of the South.

Value of Insurance Shares.

[From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 5, 1870.]

From the American Insurance Chart, just issued (to which reference was made yesterday), compiled from authentic statements of all the prominent insurance companies for 1870, the following is found to be the net book value of shares in the different Hartford fire companies, after deducting five per cent. for reinsurance, outstanding losses, and all other liabilities: Merchants', $171 42; Phoenix, $168 59; Connecticut, $145 05; Hartford, $144 38; City, $138 30; Ætna, $126 54; Charter Oak, $114 73; North American, $101 04; Putnam not given. The following shows the per centage of losses paid to the net cash premiums received: Ætna, 46.2; Merchants', 49.5; Connecticut, 49.8; Phoenix, 50; Hartford, 50.2; City, 52.1; Charter Oak, 57; North American, 58.1; Putnam not given.

Postponed.

The Grand Masquerade Ball that was to have been given at Beck's Hall to-night has been postponed.

☞ Best sky and side-light in the city—58 Main, below Second, where Elrod has removed his old and popular gallery.

☞ You are sure of a good picture at Webster's gallery, 85 Fourth street.

☞ $12 buys half dozen super shirts at J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street.

Weather Strips at Cost.

For ten days we will sell weather strips at cost, desiring to reduce the stock before the season closes. Remember this article is invaluable for keeping out the dust and coal soot, and this opportunity is a rare one for getting supplied with this article. Fitch & Lindsey, 75 Fourth st.

☞ Gone up—J. C. Elrod's old gallery—to 58 Main, below second street.

☞ Spring overcoats, something nice, at J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects amongst his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he most confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'lle Aron's Concert

last night, at Masonic Temple, attracted a good house and went off satisfactorily. M'll Aron singing several of her choicest *morceaux*, in which she was warmly applauded.

Weisiger Hall.

The Lingard-Dunning Combination continue to delight the audiences which assemble at this place of amusement. To-night they give another one of their unique performances, and to-morrow a matinee.

Prof. Bauer's Concert.

The box sheet for the complimentary concert to Prof. Bauer was opened at Tripp's music store yesterday, and seats were selling lively. It will be a *recherche* affair, combining, as it does, all the principal musical talent in the city. The concert takes place Monday evening, and there will, undoubtedly, be a large and fashionable audience.

The Masonic Dramatic Club

Are to give to-night, at the Masonic Temple, one of their entertainments, for the benefit of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The programme embraces the stirling old comedy of "The Rent Day," and the great burlesque of the period, "The Lady of Lyons." The merit of the performers and the object of the effort should attract a large audience.

The Opera House.

The Richings troupe gave Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" last night very creditably, the choruses being particularly well sung. The music is rather too heavy and difficult for the orchestra, which, however, got on very well. Mrs. Bernard gave a very excellent rendering of the part of "Valentine," which is her best *role*. In the great duet, in the fourth act, she was quite admirable, and sang with even more than her usual power and skill. Mr. Peirre Bernard, who made his first appearance as "Raoul," proved himself not only a very good actor but a very meritorious tenor, his voice being strong, sweet, and clear, and showing a thorough method. Miss Annie Kemp Bowler as "Urbain," and Mrs. Drayton as "Margaret de Valors," were both especially praiseworthy. Mr. Drayton is one of the best "Marcels" on the lyric boards, and bears a striking resemblance to Junca, who used to play the part with extraordinary effect. In the last act Mr. Drayton showed marked dramatic talent, and sang with his accustomed spirit and taste.

To night the "Crown Diamonds."

A Complimentary Benefit to Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard.

The following correspondence explains itself:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 10, 1870.

Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard:

In consideration of the great merits of yourself and your company of artistes, we, the undersigned, beg herewith to tender you a complimentary benefit, on Saturday night, the 12th inst., and would respectfully request you, if consistent with your ideas, to repeat on that occasion Adams' charming comic opera, "The Postillion of Lonjumeau," which, by reason of the very unfavorable weather on Monday night last, was witnessed by but few lovers of that *genre* of opera.

Hoping to be favored with an early answer, very respectfully yours,

Phil. Judge,	Phil. German,
Ch. Topping,	Marc. Mundy,
Paul Booker,	J. P. Haberson,
F. McClarty,	T. H. Gibson,
Th. Steele,	Rumsey Wing,
E. C. Bohne,	J. T. Callaway,
L. S. McHenry,	Geo. Gourdy,
R. A. Forsythe,	W. C. Whitaker,
Ralph Savoie,	W. Rose,
W. A. Owen,	Jos. Tompkins,
W. H. Reese,	W. H. Norton & Co.,
R. Bull,	Ed. Hays,
A. L. Schmidt,	T. E. Ritchie,

and others.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 10, 1870.

To Messrs. Thos. W. Gibson, E. Rumsey Wing, E. C. Bohne, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your very complimentary letter of this morning. Allow me, in return, to record my grateful thanks for the kind expressions therein contained, and to accept your offer of a benefit for next Saturday evening. I shall be very happy to comply with your request for a repetition of the "Postillion of Lonjumeau" on that occasion.

Permit me also to take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Louisville for their cordial remembrance of one who in times past was the recipient of many favors at their hands, and to subscribe myself

Their humble servant,
CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD.

The Relics of the Fair.

The following named articles were won at the late fair at Masonic Temple, and can be had on application at the Superintendent's office in the Temple building:

James T. Ryan, picture, lady.
Miss Ellen Turney, picture, Father Spalding.
Mr. M. Hardigran, picture, Bishop Lavialle.
Carrie Yerger, picture, meeting of the waters.
Gennie McDermott, picture, Dr. Spalding.
Mrs. P. Carroll, picture, Prayer.
Bishop McClosky, pair of vases.
B. Cody, pair of vases.
Bishop McClosky, card basket.
Jennie Barrett, fan.
—— Butler, ½ doz. tea spoons.
Catherine Murphy, prayer book.
N. McCarthy, boy doll.
Wm. Montgomery, album.
Peter Reiley, pickled cherries.
—— Kavanaugh, of Frankfort, small table.
A. Hagerman, caster.
A. Hagerman, cake.
Thos. Stanton, bread basket.
Mike Hogan, bird cage.
Father Von Bargon, silver mug.
Baird Brothers, bonnet.
T. P. Cain, fine bowl and pitcher.
John Callaghan, box of wine.
Mrs. J. C. Metcalfe, small table with drawer.

In this connection we are desired to return the thanks of the orphans to Miss Kate Talbott for the very beautiful collection of flowers, ribbons, a bonnet, &c., which added much to the beauty of St. Michael's table, and also materially added to the orphans' fund.

A Bold Theft.

About 8 o'clock last night a man stepped into Hoeldobt's merchant tailor shop, on Market street, between First and Second, and, picking up a bolt of broadcloth, fled with it. Mr. Hoeldobt, who was sitting in a back room at the time, saw the theft and gave chase to the thief, but he took up an alley and escaped. No arrest has yet been made, though officer Slater was hot on the fellow's trail at a late hour last night.

THE TRIGGER.

Pigeon Match at Woodlawn Yesterday—Jefferson County Victorious.

The long talked of trial of skill between the mighty hunters of Fayette and Jefferson took place at Woodlawn yesterday, and after a hard fought battle resulted in a signal victory for our own.

At 9:30 A. M., a special train, in charge of Geo. C. Draine, one of the most gentlemanly and courteous conductors on the Short-line road, left the depot well filled with the lovers of field sports, and in a short time arrived at Woodlawn Race Course, the place selected for the match, without accident or incident. The grounds chosen were very favorable, being nearly level and unobstructed by tree, shrub or hillock, and but for the patches of snow here and there which dazzled the eyes, and to some extent distracted the aim of the contestants, would have been faultless. The terms of the match were announced by Col. Benson Ormsby as follows: Five members of the Jefferson County Shooting Club and five members of the Fayette Club, each to shoot at fifteen double birds eighteen yards rise and one hundred yards boundary. At 11 o'clock the sport commenced. The birds were strong and full plumaged and flew well. The following is the score:

FAYETTE CLUB.

Woolfolk	01 00 01 10 00 11 01 11 01 11 00 01 10 11 01	—18
Taylor	10 11 11 00 10 11 10 10 11 11 00 11 00 10 10	—18
Kerrick	11 01 11 00 10 11 11 10 11 11 01 10 11 10 11	—20
Craig	00 10 11 10 10 00 11 11 00 11 10 11 10 10 11	—17
Brown	11 01 01 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 00 00 11 10 11	—20
Total		93

JEFFERSON COUNTY SHOOTING CLUB.

W. Herr	10 10 10 11 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	—24
Parker	11 10 10 00 11 00 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	—24
R't. Herr	10 00 11 10 11 10 10 11 11 11 10 11 11 10 11	—23
Waddell	11 11 10 11 00 10 10 11 11 10 10 01 11 10 01	—18
R'd. Herr	00 10 11 10 11 10 11 11 11 11 10 11 10 10 00	—20
Total		109

Many, in fact a majority of the birds counted as missed, were hit, but fell outside of the string. The best of order and good feeling prevailed, and the affair, altogether, was one of the pleasantest of the kind that we ever witnessed. A number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence, and added much to the pleasure of all present. A bountiful repast was furnished by that prince of caterers, Charlie Gouepner, to which all were invited. The vanquished accepted their defeat in a very graceful manner, conscious of the fact that they had surrendered to no mean foe.

Last night the conquered and conquerers assembled around the festal board at a grand banquet at Walker's, given in honor of the occasion. Wine and wit flashed and sparkled round the board, and the defeat of the day was washed away with many a friendly bumper. The Lexingtonians expressed themselves as well pleased with their reception here, and, though defeated this time, are eager to again meet their opponents on the field.

THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

Fourth Annual Exhibition to be Held at New Orleans in April.

The rules, regulations and schedule of premiums for this fair has been laid on our table. The premium list is very complete, comprehensive and liberal. The regulations for the government of the fair are full and explicit, and the facilities and arrangements for taking care of stock and other things for exhibition seem to be very thorough and complete.

The time fixed is perhaps better suited for that climate than any other in the year, and it is expected that there will be an unusual interest manifested, not only by citizens of Louisiana, but by those of all the extreme Southern States.

Our chief object in noticing this fair is to call the attention of our manufacturers and stock raisers to the importance of giving to it some consideration. The Southern market should be ours. Our instincts, our habits, our affinities, to say nothing of our geographical positions, all tend to make us one people—one in interest, one in feeling, one in sympathy, and one in all business relations. In their struggles in their present adversity they need our sympathy; in their efforts to disentangle the knotted web which the vicissitudes of war and revolution have thrown around them, they need our encouragement. That they will right themselves before many years roll around we do not question. Indeed, the most despondent, who have heretofore seen nothing but gloom and melancholy brooding over the South, will now see that the people who a few short months ago were downhearted and despondent have now, with the true characteristics of American citizens, determined to meet the issue and overcome the difficulties which have for a time distracted them. Such a spirit will before long reveal itself in all obstacles. It is to our great interests that these feelings appeal for encouragement. Our manufacturing interests and our agricultural interests pulsate with every throb of the Southern heart in its effort for life. Let us not be wanting, therefore, in showing to these people that we are not only willing but able to supply their wants.

Luther Homes, New Orleans, La., is the Secretary and Treasurer of the association.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

Two Men Killed and One Dangerously Wounded.

By private telegrams received in this city from Clarksville, Tennessee, yesterday, we learn that engine No. 9, drawing the south-bound freight train on the Memphis and Clarksville and Louisville railroad, exploded just after crossing Red river trestle, one mile north of Clarksville. The boiler of the engine exploded with terrific force, tearing the locomotive to pieces. The engineer, Thomas Bradley, was blown from the cab against the telegraph wires alongside of the track, breaking two of them and cutting his body nearly in two. He was killed instantly. Thomas Cample, a fireman, was also instantly killed, and John Cousins, a fireman, was mortally wounded. Bradley leaves a family. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The Monthly Docket.

The calling of the monthly docket was continued in the City Court yesterday. There were seven cases acted upon, seven continued, and eight dismissed. Wm. McClish was fined $10 for intermeddling with a witness; James Gorman, fined $200 for being a common gambler; Jacob Maddox, fined $100 for keeping a disorderly house; Thomas Foster, judgement in $600 as bondsman for Mike Lapielle who was indicted for gambling, but who failed to appear; Stoch and Meyer, R. H. Gardner and Nicholas Schneider, each fined $50 for selling liquor without license, and James Hamilton, fined $10 for an assault and battery. The call of the docket is not yet finished and will be continued after the disposition of the police business this morning.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. F. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, February 10.

The following cases of drunkenness were disposed of: R. Berry, for thirty days; Thomas H. Ward, fined $3; Thomas Monihan, discharged; John Herbert, discharged; A. Crumbeck, fined $3 and held in $100 for thirty days; Maggie Hogan, discharged.

Wm. Gray, disorderly conduct; continued one day.

Mary Wright, lunacy; sent to the House of the Good Shepherds.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Captain Pierce, obtaining money by false pretenses; trial concluded; verdict guilty, and penalty fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

Same vs. Mary Williams, larceny; postponed till February 26th.

Same vs. Wolf Kahn and Dorcus Henderson, charged with stealing papers or records from the Chancery Court. A claim by defendants for a separate trial was set aside; a motion to compel the plaintiff to elect as to whether he will try for stealing papers or stealing records was overruled. A jury was impanneled and a portion of the evidence was heard, and Court adjourned until this morning.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Warner vs. Stephens, Bath; affirmed.
Hazelrigg vs. Tenny, Montgomery; affirmed.
Hamilton, &c., vs. Bewley's administrator, Meade; affirmed.
Padgett vs. Highland, Bath; affirmed.
Scott vs. Pinson, Pike; reversed.

ORDERS.

Fleming vs. Wilson & Fleming; time extended until 23d of February to file petition for rehearing.

Connolly vs. Hodge, &c., Livingston; revived in name of J. W. Bush, executor of Mary Connolly.

Caldwell vs. Caldwell, Louisville Chancery.

Shreve vs. Williams' administrator, &c., Louisville Chancery; by agreement set for hearing on the 21st February, 1870.

Stephens vs. Turley, Montgomery; answer filed.

Harris vs. Hunt, Pike; cross-appeal granted appellee.

Adams Express Company vs. Cressap, Hardin; Bleosoe's administrator vs. Bowman's administrator, &c., Cumberland;

Richardson vs. Bamberger, Bloom & Co., Meade;
Gudgell vs. McClure, et al., Bath;
Baker vs. Clark, Estill;
Osborne, &c., vs. Stephens, &c., Estill;
Trimble vs. Vaughn, &c., Wolfe; submitted on briefs.

Hill vs. Jones, Montgomery; continued until next term.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Filbern's administrator, Jefferson; argued by Hon. Isaac Caldwell for appellants, and submitted.

Burgess vs. Hutchinson, Daviess; argued by G. n. John M. Harlan for appellant, and submitted.

General Property of Married Women—Implied Trusts.

Thatcher, &c., vs. Cannon, &c. } Louisville Chancery.

REVERSED FEBRUARY 9, 1870—HARDIN, JUDGE.

Mrs. Cannon died in 1860, devising her estate to her five children and the children of her deceased son, the latter collectively taking one share. The personalty was wrongfully divided between the five children, excluding the children of the deceased son, and afterwards, for the purpose of correcting this error, notes were executed by the distributees to the guardian of these children, one of these notes being executed by Thatcher and wife, the wife being a distributee. Mrs. Thatcher became the equitable owner of the land, as her general property, purchased and paid for by her trustee with the proceeds of her real estate acquired under the will, and this suit was brought on the note of Thatcher and wife, seeking to subject this land to the payment of the note.

Held—It does not appear that the money for which the note was given entered into the purchase of the land, but on the contrary it is shown that the purchase of the land was a reinvestment of the proceeds of estates acquired by Mrs. Thatcher under the will. There is nothing in the purchase of the land, therefore, from which the law would imply a trust in favor of the appellees, unless the receipt by Mrs. Thatcher of part of their share of the personalty operated to charge her interest in the real estate for its payment. But as she was legally subject to the payment of the note when the money was paid, as well as when the note was given, and the transaction was not such as to render her real estate liable for the debt, under section 1, article 2, chapter 47, Revised Statutes, the judgment directing a sale of the land to pay the note cannot be sustained.

Jurisdiction of County Courts to Settle Accounts of Trustees.

McAfee et al. vs. Baldwin et al. } From Mercer.

REVERSED FEB. 8, 1870—WILLIAMS, C. J.

On a rehearing of this case, the court decided that county courts have jurisdiction to settle the accounts of all fiduciaries appointed by them,

and they have jurisdiction to settle when the deed creating a trust is recorded in the clerk's office of the county where the settlement is made. (Sec. 521 and sub-sec. 3 of sec. 23, Civil Code.) The record of the settlement by the county court should have been received as evidence, though informal, in stating that the settlement was made with the presiding judge, instead of the court.

FOOT RACE.

Challenge of Martin Pyne Accepted.

The following correspondence explains itself:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 9, 1870.

Martin Pyne, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Having seen your challenge in the COURIER-JOURNAL of this date, challenging any white male resident of Louisville of four years' standing, and not a policeman, to a foot race for $100, I take great pleasure in accepting your challenge. Name the day, place, &c.

I consider myself something of a foot-racer, therefore I would advise you to consider well before you accept. But if you intend to accept, let me know as soon as possible, as I have an engagement to run a foot-race over the Nashville race course. Can refer you to some of our best citizens: Judge Bruce, Samuel Russell, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Jones, and a host of others.

Yours, W. A. MARTIN,
No. 9 Center street, bet. Jeff. and Green.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Feb. 10, 1870.

W. A. Martin, Esq., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: It was with great pleasure that I received your distinguished notice of my challenge, contained in day before yesterday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and I take my earliest opportunity to reply. It has ever been the cherished desire of my life to be pitted against a "professional" foot-racer.

With perfect reliance in myself as to the final result, regardless of your warning advice, I would respectfully request that you and your friends, with money, meet me at the saloon of Mr. Essex, on Spring street, on next Tuesday night, hour 8 o'clock, when I will be prepared to put up the stakes and make all preliminary arrangements.

Hoping you will either put up or shut up, I am, respectfully,
MARTIN PYNE.

THE LOUISVILLE CHARTER.

A Card from Hon. E. A. Pearson.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I regret that the proceedings of the public meeting held on Saturday night, the 6th inst., although intended to facilitate the passage of the new city charter, have had the contrary effect. There is a general feeling of disapprobation in the Senate so far as to seriously embarrass my efforts to secure the passage of the charter.

The Senate, this morning, much to my disappointment, postponed the consideration of the charter till Tuesday next by a vote of 23 to 6.

I still hope that all feeling on the subject will subside, and that the charter will pass without serious alteration of its provisions.

I must express my gratitude to those here of my fellow-citizens who have chosen to approve of my humble efforts in this matter.

E. A. PEARSON.

Daniel Webster's Portrait for $5.

A very good oil painting of Daniel Webster was much slighted at Leed's auction sale of Thompson's gallery yesterday. Nobody wanted it at first, but $1 was finally bid. It was at last knocked down at $5, after much effort. A good portrait of Rufus Choate was as little appreciated, until the auctioneer remarked that but two portraits of him were in existence. Two picture dealers then ran it up from $1 to $27.

☞ Russia is the place for queer societies. One recently broken up was composed of students who proposed to repeal matrimony, property and government, distribute the property of rich men on Ben. Wade's principle, kill all officers of the law, and cut out the tongues of literary men who may oppose the movement. Their scene of operations has been transferred to Siberia.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail — Daily except Sunday	9:15 night
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express — Daily	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express — Daily except Saturdays	5:00 A. M.

UNION RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE, *Corner Fourth and Main Sts.*

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. jall dtf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:35 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:3 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:20 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:20 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:50 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

Leave.		Arrive.
9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

W. H. Stiler, General Traveling Agent of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, was in the city yesterday on business for the above road.

Mr. N. E. Scott, General Ticket Agent of the new road from Indianapolis to Urbana, Illinois, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western railroad, was in the city yesterday, looking after the interests of the new line.

Says the Nashville Banner: "Upon the whole, we have at length concluded that it is not worth while to coquette with Cincinnati any longer. She is joined to her Chattanooga idols—let her alone. In St. Louis and Chicago we will find metal more attractive."

The Georgia Central railroad, which runs from Macon to Savannah, made $981,750 net, on a business of $2,252,358, for the year ending December 1. A dividend of 10 per cent, on the stock ($5,000,000) was paid during the year. Two steamboats were bought for $60,000; $124,000 was invested in new rails, and $144,000 in depot lands and rights of way in Macon.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Star writes: "Seven locomotives—engines and tenders—and five new passenger cars, passed through this city within the last week from Northern manufactories for the Southern railroads. Railroad interests all through the South are looking up, and it is said that engines and cars to the value of many millions have been engaged by the directors of the southern roads, which will be delivered as fast as the contractors can have them completed."

The following is from the Nashville Banner: "The contractors for building the South and North railroad will have their first twenty miles from Decatur completed and equipped this week, and another twenty miles, from Limekiln south, within thirty or forty days. Two fine, new locomotives are on their way from the works of Danforth, Cook & Co., New Jersey, to Montgomery. A new locomotive has been delivered at the Huntsville shops, for the equipment of the road at Decatur. The Montgomery Intelligencer says that Mr. Raoul, the car-builder, of Independence, Louisiana, has gone to the latter place for the purpose of sending forward to Decatur the cars now ready for the road."

The Cincinnati Chronicle of yesterday says: "The agents of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railway lines in this city, have been furnished with seat certificates (for through cars to New York without change), which are given free to every passenger purchasing a New York ticket. Mr. Shattuc, General Southern Agent of this line, has done a great deal to advance the interests of travelers. He was the first to see the great advantages of through coaches between Cincinnati and New York, and recommended it so strongly that a daily line was at once put on by the managers, and this new idea of securing seats before starting on a journey originated with him, and will be, no doubt, a great advantage to travelers."

The Nashville Banner gives the substance of a letter just received in that city from Mr. Walter G. Coleman, connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. The first section of twenty miles of that road has been completed, and the rest of the road will be put through very rapidly. The letter also says that the Cairo and Fulton Company were to commence work early this month, and that the contractors on the Memphis and El Paso road had been at work some two weeks. The country was full of laborers looking for employment. Over twelve hundred men were employed on the Little Rock and Fort Smith road—a force large enough to soon consummate the enterprise.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has been more animated and excited than for some time. The fluctuations were wider than usual and generally of an upward turn. One clique has Northwestern common and preferred, Illinois Central, Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi in hand for a bull movement and pressed them vigorously to-day. The Vanderbilt party are working up New York Central stocks and scrip and Harlem, on the pretended theory of the Legislature passing a pro rata bill, and the same party had Lake Shore in tow, which stock is made to sympathize with Vanderbilt shares. Reading was taken in hand by a bank official sometime since as a great favor. This bank official let in a prominent merchant, and now there seems to be about $2,225,000, nominally on account of the coal trade not turning out as well as they expected. The general presumption is that the merchant has about $800,000 to $500,000 invested in Reading, while the bank official has a very large interest in the stock. New Jersey Central is being manipulated for a rise by one party, Fort Wayne by another, and St. Paul by another. Pittsburg is being moved up by the regular clique, and there are vague rumors of a compromise with the English stockholders, with a promise of a lively upward tendency and sensation on this old favorite of Daniel Drew and the Stock Exchange.

An executive session of the Gold Exchange was held this afternoon at the request of Van Saun & Co., which firm was charged by a morning journal with sharp practice in financial operations. Mr. Van Saun appeared before the board and requested that a committee be appointed to examine his books, which request was granted.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent on call loans.

Sterling weaker at 8¾@9.

Gold heavy and lower; opened at 120¾, and closed at 120⅜@120¾.

The gold clearances to-day were $26,000,000.

Government bonds are shade easier and dull.

Coupons '81	117¾@118	Coupons '67	113¾@113⅜
62	114¾@114⅝	Coupons '68	113¾@113⅜
64	113¾@114	Ten-forties	112⅞@112¼
65	113¾@113⅞	Pacifics	111⅛@111¼
new	113¾@113⅞		

The Sub-treasury bought $1,000,000 bonds at 112 65-100, in one lot. The bids were nearly $6,000,000.

State bonds are firm, except new Virginias, which are weak.

Missouri	90¾@	New Virginia	65 @
Old Tenn	57 @	Old N. Carolina	43 @
New Tenn	50 @	New N. Carolina	23½@
Old Virginia	62¾@	Louisiana le 6s	72¾@

The railway market at the close did not sustain the best prices of the afternoon, owing to sales to realize the profits of the sharp advance of the day. The market, however, closed firm. Miscellaneous and Express shares are quiet and lower.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	59 @	Illinois Cen'l	146⅝@
Cumberland	34½@	Pittsburg	98¾@
Western U. Tel.	35¾@	Northwestern	75⅛@
Quicksilver	15½@	Do preferred	90⅝@
Mariposa	9½@	Rock Island	119⅝@
Do preferred	19½@	St. Paul	74 @
Adams Ex	64 @	Do preferred	88¾@
Wells & Fargo	19 @	Ft. & Wabash	53½@
Amer. Ex	39 @	Do preferred	77 @
U. S. Ex	50½@	Ft. Wayne	91⅛@
Pacific Mail	41⅝@	Terre Haute	28¼@
N. Y. C. cons'd	96⅛@	Do preferred	62 @
Erie	24¼@	Chicago & Alton	143 @
Do preferred	44 @	Do preferred	149 @
Harlem	147⅝@	Ohio and Mis	30⅛@
Hudson scrip	95¾@	New Jersey C.	105 @
Reading	97⅛@	C. C. and I. C.	19⅞@
Michigan Cen'l	122 @	Burling'n & Q.	139 @
Lake Shore	89 @		

Copper at Boston—Calumet 65; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 7; Hecla 81; Quincy —.

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$76,120,864
Currency	7,333,478
General balance	83,374,494

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—P. M.

COTTON—Market opened firm and closed dull and heavy; sales of 1,500 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 973 bbls; market quiet for low grades, which are only in limited supply; sales 6,800 bbls at $4 65@4 80 for superfine State and Western; $5@5 25 for extra State; $5@5 80 for extra Western; $5 25@5 75 for white wheat extra; $5@5 15 for round-hoop Ohio; $5 40@6 25 for extra St. Louis, and $6 25@7 50 for good to choice do, closing quiet; including 1,800 bbls of low grades of extra, last half this month, at $4 50@4 80. Rye flour quiet; sales 300 bbls at $4@4 75.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Dull; sales of 150 bbls Western at 98½c for free iron-bound.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 18,720 bush; market less active and scarcely so firm; sales of 60,000 bush at $1 15@1 19 for No 2 spring; $1 25 for winter red Illinois; $1 05 @1 10 for red and amber Western; $1 26 for amber Tennessee; $1 30@1 36 for white State. Rye nominal at 95c for Western. Barley dull; sales 4,000 bush Canada West on private terms. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn 7,350 bush; market dull; sales of 38,000 bush at 95@98c for new mixed Western; 98c@$1 for new Western yellow; 96c@$1 for new yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 for old white Western. Receipts of oats 7,170 bush; market dull and without decided change; sales of 1,700 bush at 56@58c for Western, and 62@63c for State.

GROCERIES—Rice dull at 6¾@7c for Carolina. Coffee firm. Sugar active; sales of 1,350 hhds Cuba at 9@10¾c, and 350 hhd Havana on private terms. Molasses in fair request; sales 300 hhds Cienfuegos at 40@45c, and 1,000 bbls New Orleans at 70@78c.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 16½c for crude, and 30½c for refined.

HOPS—Quiet.

OILS—Linseed steady at 96@98c in casks.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; sales of 380 bbls at $26@26 25 for new mess and $22 50@23 for prime; $23 50@25 for prime mess; also 2,750 bbls new mess, seller February, March, April and 6 months, at $26@26 50. Beef quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls at $12@13 for plain mess; $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales of 65 tierces at $22@24 for prime mess, and $23@28 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales or 125 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales of 13 packages at 10¾@11¼c for shoulders and 12¾@14¼c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 130 boxes of Cumberland cut, 13¾c. Dressed hogs firm at 11¾@11¾c for Western. Lard firm, closing quiet; sales of 550 tierces at 15@15⅜c for steam, and 16¼@16½c for kettle rendered; also 750 tierces steam, seller February, March and April at 15¾@15⅞c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 15@36c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Dull at 16@18c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 48@48½c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool unchanged.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed firm, with a moderate demand for low grades.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and scarcely so firm; No 2 spring $1 16@1 19 and winter red and amber Western $1 25@1 28. Rye nominal at 95@98c for Western. Oats dull at 56@57½c for Western in store and afloat. Corn dull and heavy at 97@98c for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firmer; sales 750 bbls new mess, seller February, at $26 50. Beef dull and without decided change. Cut meats nominal. Bacon in fair request and without decided change. Lard in active demand; sales 2,000 tcs prime steam, seller April and May at 15¾@16c.

EGGS—Dull and without decided change.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

There is a little more doing, but the market is far from being active, yet prices rule steady for all staple cotton goods. Woolens are dull as a general thing. Crashes and linens are dull, with a moderate demand. Prices run very low as compared with last year. Hewitt's drills, for instance, which sold last season at 24½c are now only bringing 17c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb 10—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern unchanged.

FLOUR—Unchanged at $4 75@4 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and ¼c lower at $1 for No 1 and 80½c for No 2, closing at 80¼c for No 2, this afternoon there was no good demand at 81¼c cash and seller February; 81⅞@82¼c for seller March. Corn dull and easier at 66¾@67c for No 2, and 59@60c for no grade, closing quiet at the inside rate; this afternoon No 2 nominally 66c. Oats quiet at 38@38¼c for No 2. Rye quiet and firm at 72@73c for No 2. Barley dull, ranging at 76c@$1 10.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 92@92½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and firm at $26 25@26 50 cash and $26 50 for seller March. Hams quiet. Lard quiet at 14¼c cash and 15c for seller March. Cut meats shade easier and more active; dry-salted shoulders 10c, rough sides 12¾@13¼c, short rib middles 13¾@14c.

HOGS—Dressed active, firm and 12½c higher, ranging at $9 50@10 25, closing firm at $10 25@10 50 for prime lots, dividing on 200 lbs. Live active and a shade firmer at $8 25@8 90 for common to fair, $9@9 25 for medium to good, $9 30@9 35 for extra.

CATTLE—In good demand at $4 25@7 50 for common cows to extra shipping steers.

RECEIPTS—4,059 bbls flour, 29,750 bush wheat 26,175 bush corn, 9 127 bush oats, 1,381 bush rye, 3,512 bush barley, 10,988 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—4,926 bbls flour, 11,766 bush wheat, 21,653 bush corn, 2,286 bush oats, 1,467 bush rye, 2,220 bush barley, 4,021 hogs.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $5 20@5 40.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged at $1 10@1 12 demand light. Corn dull and prices drooping at 70@72c. Oats dull at 50@54c, the latter rate for white. Rye in moderate demand at 85@86c. Barley dull; spring $1 10@1 20; winter $1 25@1 30.

COTTON—Unchanged but dull; middling 24½c.

TOBACCO—Firm; sales 69 hhds at full rates; receipts light.

WHISKY—Firm and in good demand at 95c.

HOGS—Firmer and there is a good demand from shippers and butchers; $9@9 50; receipts 1,600 head.

PROVISIONS—Are firmer, with a better feeling generally, but the demand is light; mess pork $26 75@27. Bulk meats 10¾c, 14c and 14½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon firmer with a moderate demand; shoulders 13¼c, and sides 15¾@16c for clear rib and clear sides; sugar-cured hams 18@19½c and in fair demand. Lard held higher; prime steam 15¼@15¾c and kettle rendered 16@16¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged at 28@35c.

EGGS—25@26c, and the demand is fair.

OILS—Linseed held firmly at 95c. Lard dull at $1 10 @1 15.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged but quiet.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady at 11@13¼c. Coffee steady at 19@21c.

GOLD—119¾ buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady at 1-10 discount buying.

MONEY—Market easy.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10—P. M.

TOBACCO—There is a better feeling.

COTTON—Nominal at 24@24½c.

HEMP—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Active for low grades; fall superfine $4 25@4 40; extra $4 50@4 85; double extra $5@5 35; triple extra $5 75@6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 red fall $1 06@1 06; No 1 do $1 10@1 10¼; choice $1 20. Corn heavy and unsettled, and prices are tending downward; white in bulk 66@68c; mixed and yellow sacked 68@71c; prime to fancy 76@78c. Oats heavy at 48c in bulk, and 53@55c sacked. Barley dull and drooping at $1 20 for choice fall. Rye heavy at 71c for choice.

WHISKY—95c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull at 11@12¼c for fully fair to prime Louisiana; 13@13¾c for choice. Coffee dull at 20¾@23c for medium to choice. Molasses 76@80c for plantation.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm at $27@27 25 for mess pork; 10¾@11c for dry-salt shoulders; 14¾@15c for clear sides, all on orders. Bacon shoulders 12¾c; clear rib sides 15@15¾c, and clear sides 16@16¼c. Lard dull and nominal for keg; choice sold at 16¾c.

CATTLE—Steady at 4@5¾c for fair to prime, 6@6¾c for choice.

HOGS—Unchanged at $8 10@8 90 for fair to extra.

RECEIPTS—Flour 3,100 bbls, wheat 9,600 bush, corn 20,500 bush, oats 1,700 bush, barley 1,000 bush, rye 200 bush, hogs 800 head.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

COTTON—Lower; middling 24¼@24¾c. Sales 7,850 bales; receipts 5,360 bales.

FLOUR—Firm at $5 40@6.

CORN—Quiet; mixed $1 07½. Oats 80c.

BRAN—$1.

HAY—Prime $29.

PROVISIONS—Pork $28 75@29 37.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; prime 12¼@12½c.

GOLD—120⅜.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 130¾; New York sight drafts ⅛ discount.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

FLOUR—There is an improved demand; Indiana and Ohio extra family $5 25@6 25.

GRAIN—Wheat, small sales Pennsylvania red at $1 23@1 25. Rye 95c. Corn in fair demand; new yellow 88@93c. Oats steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady but unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; Western superfine $4 62@5; extra $5@5 75; family $6 25@6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced 1c; Pennsylvania red $1 25 @1 30. Corn, supply light, prime white 93@95c. Oats steady at 55@57c. Rye quiet at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and scarce at 96@97c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.

COTTON—Market easier at 24¼c. Receipts 1,222 bales; exports 2,450 bales.

FLOUR—Superfine $5@5 25.

GRAIN—Corn 95@98c. Oats 70@72c.

HAY—$22.

BRAN—$22.

PROVISIONS—Lard 16@17½c. Mess pork $28. Bacon nominal. Bulk shoulders 11c; sides 15¼c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is dull but steady; February or March offering at 13c, no buyers. Refined dull and weaker; we quote spot at 29@29c; last half February, weight oil, 29½c bid; quoted at 29¼c; March to August nominally at 31c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Feb 10.

COTTON—Market weak; low middling 23c; good ordinary 22¼c. Stock 3,300 bales.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. B. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. janl1 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents office No. 28 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ABEONA..........H. J. VINTON, Master,
Leaves for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
jan28 d3m No. 28 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LECLAIRE No. 2..........MILT. AIKEN, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
SPRAY..........GUS. BROWN, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet for Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR..........GILMORE, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 11th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LECLAIRE No. 2..........MILT. AIKEN, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 12th, at 4 P. M....positively, from city wf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LECLAIRE No. 2..........MILT. AIKIN, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 12th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans and Ouachita River, Direct.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamer
WADE HAMPTON....JOHN W. TOBIN, Master,
Will leave Tuesday, the 15th, at 5 P. M.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

N. B. The Wade Hampton will give through receipts to Monroe, Trenton, Camden, Arkadelphia, and all points on Ouachita river. M. W. S.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MARY HOUSTON..........L. B. DUNHAM, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday, the 12th, at 5 P. M.
R. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M.

FRANK CARTER, Supt.
d31 dtf

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORBES, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2.
E. M. GARRETT, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.
apr29 dtf

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORBES, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House,

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE

Richings Opera Troupe!

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1870, Auber's grand Opera

CROWN DIAMONDS.

Saturday Matinee,

DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Admission 75 cents. Reserved seats $1.

Saturday Evening, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. C. R. BERNARD.

By request, POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

Weisiger Hall.

Friday Evening, Feb. 11, 1870,

BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE INIMITABLE

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD AND ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD),

On which occasion will be presented, for the first time in this city, the Burlesque Extravaganza of

PLUTO! OR THE MAGIC LYRE,

With all the favorites in the cast.

☞ MATINEE Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission 50 cts; children 25 cts.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cts; Family Circle 50 cts.

Doors to open at 7 o'clock; begins at 8. Carriages ordered at 10:30. fel1 dl

Louisville Opera House.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

Engagement, for six nights only, of the celebrated Dutch Comedian

J. K. EMMET.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1870, production of Chas. Gayler's serio-comic Drama of

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN

Mr. Emmet..........as..........Fritz.

The drama will be produced with New Scenery by Jos. Piggott. Machinery by P. Cummins and assists.

REMEMBER AND SECURE YOUR SEATS.

Box Book open Friday, February 11th. Seats sold six days in advance. fel0 d5

GRAND

MASQUERADE HOP.

A GRAND MASQUERADE HOP will be given by the Assembly Ball Club at the

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 16, 1870.

fel0 d3

PROF. EDWARD C. BAUER'S

Grand Complimentary Concert,

Masonic Temple,

Monday Evening, Feb. 14, 1870.

TICKETS $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box sheet open Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Louis Tripp's music store, Main st., between Third and Fourth. fe9 d6

Masonic Temple

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

The Masonic Dramatic Club

Will present, for the benefit of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, Douglas Jerold's charming domestic drama, in 3 acts,

THE RENT DAY.

During the drama the tableaux "The Rent Day" and "Distraining for Rent," from Sir David Wilkie's pictures.

And the burlesque extravaganza

THE LADY OF LYONS,

With all the original music. Incidental to the burlesque, a beautiful fancy dance, under the direction of Prof. Mueller.

The new scenery painted by J. H. West.

A full and efficient orchestra.

ADMISSION—Parquette 75 cts; Family Circle 50 cts.

Reserved seats may be procured without extra charge at W. H. Warner's cigar and stationery house, No. 8 Masonic Temple.

Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

POOR PILLICODDY and LADY OF LYONS, TRAVESTIE.

Admission to Matinee 50 cts; children half price. fe6 d6

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

A NEW and rich assortment for ladies and gents at MRS. LEISSON'S dress-making establishment, 263 Jefferson st., bet. 7th and 8th. fell SuTuThF3

ROLLER SKATING

At the Rink

THURSDAY and Saturday nights from 7 to 10, every morning and afternoon, Saturday afternoon excepted. jal dtf

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Cook Stoves, Counters, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clk, will be sold, at auction rooms, a lot of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, spring and shuck mattresses, carpets, patent scrubbing mops, cook stoves, counters, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, two rosewood piano fortes and one Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machine.

Terms cash.

C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

fel1

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hosiery, AT AUCTION

FRIDAY Morning, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. Also 20 boxes extra rosin soap.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ANDERSON BROS. & CO.,

71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

THIS (Friday) morning, February 11, at 9½ o'clock. Terms cash.

ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

Valuable Improved and Unimproved Business and Residence Property, Bonds, Stocks, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

IN conformity with the will of the late Samuel L. Nock, Sr., we will sell at public auction the entire estate of said testator, consisting of valuable real estate, bonds and stocks at the times and places designated in the following list:

On Tuesday, March 1, 1870,

At 12 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Room, we will sell 337 shares of stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad;

75 shares of stock in the Merchants' Bank;
75 shares of stock in the Gas Company;
20 shares of stock in the Citizens' Bank;
20 shares of stock in the Franklin Insurance Co.;
5 shares of stock in the Mechanics' Bank;
9 shares of stock in the Franklin Bank (in liquidation.)
6 shares of Western Union Telegraph stock;
2 shares of stock in the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company;
40 shares of stock in the Barren River Petroleum Company;
10 shares of stock in the Breckinridge Petroleum Company;
2 Hardin county bonds of $100 each;
1 bond of the Berksville Oil and Mining Co., $500.

Immediately after the sale of the above, we will sell the following described real estate, viz:

25x165 feet on the west side of Third street, between Main and the river. The improvements are a three-story storehouse with cellar and sub-cellar, at present occupied by E. G. Wigginton & Co.

19 10-12 by 57 on the south side of Carter's alley, between Third and Fourth streets and Main and river. No improvements.

On Wednesday, March 2, 1870,

At 3½ o'clock, on the premises, we will sell 105x204 on the northwest corner of Main and Hancock streets, fronting 105 on Main and extending through to Washington street; the improvements consist of a two-story dwelling-house on the Main street front, and three good residences on Washington street.

105x105 on the northwest corner of Franklin and Hancock streets. No improvements.

All this property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On Thursday, March 3, 1870,

At 3½ o'clock, on the premises, 150 feet on the west side of Fourth, bet. Kentucky and St. Catherine sts., extending west the same width to Fifth street, about 210 or 230 feet. This property will be sold in lots of 50 feet each.

50x174 on the north side of Park Place, commencing 725 feet east of the corner of First street and Park Place, and extends back to an alley 18 feet wide, and is lot No. 15.

On Tuesday, March 8, 1870,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, 98x216 on the northeast corner of Fulton and Front streets, Portland.

46x198 on Water street, between Ferry and Grove streets, Portland.

66x105 on the west side of Ferry, between Market and Front streets, Portland.

On Thursday March 10, 1870,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, a three-story brick house on Front street, in Jeffersonville, Ind., at present occupied by Hall, Semple & Co.

105x220 to a 50-foot street, in block No. 1, in Clarksville, or West Jeffersonville, Clark county, Ind. The improvements consist of a 2-story frame warehouse, stable, &c. This will be divided into 3 lots of 49½x220 each.

On Tuesday, March 15, 1870,

At 1 o'clock, on the premises, 27 lots of ground fronting on Eleventh, Twelfth, and Delaware streets. These lots are all situated between Eleventh and Twelfth and Delaware and Lexington streets, Louisville, Ky.

On Thursday, March 17, 1870,

At 3½ o'clock, on the premises, 165x210 on the south side of Jefferson st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth sts. This will be sold in lots of 25 feet each.

All of the above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Due notice will be given of the terms of sale.

About the 13th of April, on the premises, we will sell the handsome country residence at Hobbs' Depot known as Hazlewood, with about two hundred acres, a portion of which has been divided into lots. Plats can be seen at the office of Pearson & Meddis, 130 Main street. A full description of this beautiful property and time of sale will be advertised in a few days.

A. W. KAYE,
Executors of Samuel L. Nock, dec'd.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

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☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—To teach French, by a young lady who was educated in a French family and is thoroughly competent, having had a wide experience both North and South. A position in a seminary or college preferred. Personally known to and recommended by Nelson & Brown, Central School Agency, 177 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—300 farm hands, 10 small families, 2 blacksmiths, 2 tinsmiths, 4 gardeners, 2 coopers, 7 boot and shoe makers, canvassers, clerks, salesmen, and all requiring help or employment, to call at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—MAN—A good, active man—carpenter preferred—to work in packing-room. The right man will find steady employment and good wages. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at the Howe Sewing Machine room, 166 Fourth street, nearly opposite Central Market.

WANTED—ROOM—A light, cheerful room in second or third story centrally located, suitable for a work room. Nothing heavier will be used in it than Howe's Sewing Machines. It will be required for a permanency rent must be moderate. Address A. W. R., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As river clerk, bookkeeper, salesman, traveling agent, or collector. Salary not such an object as a good situation. Address M. C. B., office Courier-Journal. fel1 dlf

WANTED—PARTNER—With $6,000 to $10,000, in an established cash business. Good opportunity for a good man of business. References exchanged if required. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, for five days, L. B. F., Postoffice. fel0 d5*

WANTED—TO INVEST—$2,500 cash (with my services), in some reliable commercial house in the city. The best references furnished. The same required. For particulars address J. B. W., this office. fel0 d3*

WANTED—10 LIVE MEN—With $100 to $400 capital, to take an interest in a legitimate business that is now paying $200 to $500 per month to each man. Call and investigate or send stamp for particulars to W. D. KNOWLES, General Agent, 272 Main st., New Albany, Ind. fel0 d6*

WANTED—NURSE—An experienced nurse for an infant. To one who can come well-recommended good wages and a permanent home will be given. Apply at 131 Sixth st., bet. Green and Walnut. fe9 d3

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FARM—For the present year, in Kentucky, or would trade city property for such. Address B. G., Utica, Ind. fe9 d3*

WANTED—SALESMEN—Two energetic and experienced salesmen who have heretofore sold millinery and fancy goods in a wholesale house. None others need apply. Inquire at 171 Main st., north side. fe8 d6

WANTED—BOARD—By a gentleman and wife. For good accommodations a fair price will be paid. If desirable, will supply all furniture except carpet. Address A. B. X., Postoffice. fe8 d6*

WANTED—PIGEONS—400 Pigeons, full plumage, at WALKER'S EXCHANGE. fe5 dtf

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., Agents. fe5 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county of Kentucky, for the Parham Family Sewing-Machine, the lightest-running and most easily operated SHUTTLE Machine made. Will perform a greater variety of work than any other FAMILY machine. For circular and terms address SHAW & CARPENTER, 162 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. ja21 TuThFr*

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to agents. This is the most popular sewing machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine. 100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an agency. Send for circulars. ☞ Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO. Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BAR-ROOM—A No. 1 bar-room, lease, stock, and fixtures; all complete, doing a good business, in a good location. Address R. T. S., this office. fel0 d4*

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 110 West Jefferson st. fel dtf

FOR SALE—PIANO—A very nice, almost new, six-octave, will be sold cheap for cash, or rented, rent to go towards payment of the same. Apply at 114 Third street. C. HAGAN. fel0 d4*

FOR SALE—BOAT—The towboat Neville, in good running order. For particulars, apply at office Bridge Company, corner of Main and Second streets. fe2 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 40 feet front by 160 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron railings, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets. au24 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—At a decided bargain, a good frame house, with five rooms, high and dry; fruit trees and shrubbery, and out-buildings, in Jeffersonville, within five minutes' walk of the ferry landing. Apply soon to GRESHAM, KESSINGTON & CO., 74 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky. fel1 d5*

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable farm for sale, in Jefferson county, containing 170 acres of land, 90 acres cleared, with good improvements; the balance (81 acres) is No. 1 timber land—about 9 miles from the city, on Fern creek, situated between the Bardstown pike and the Newburg road. For sale cheap. Apply to C. G. SMITH & CO., Market street, bet. Floyd and Brook. fel0 d3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN PROPERTY—FARM—of 184 acres, all inclosed and in a high state of cultivation, near Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 18 miles out, and on a turnpike leading into the city. The stock, grain, and farm implements are offered with the farm. Either or both will be exchanged for good property, and will be sold on long time. Address B. H. FIELD, Shepherdsville, Ky. fe2 d5*

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 70 acres of choice land, ½ mile north of Pewee Valley Station, L. C. & L. Railroad. The improvements are a beautiful Swiss cottage, containing 5 rooms, besides kitchen and large hall in center; servants' house detached from main building, and other improvements are smoke-house, wood-house, splendid stone spring-house, corn-cribs, stables, &c.; over 1,200 fruit trees, of all kinds, now bearing, and a very fine young orchard of choice fruit trees. The farm is in fine neighborhood. Beautiful building sites, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for good city property. PEARSON & MEDDIS. n3 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house, with six rooms, and large yard. Apply southeast corner Twelfth and Chestnut, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. E. SHAFER. fel0 d4* Sixteenth and Market streets.

FOR RENT—A BRICK DWELLING—No. 170, southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut, containing 10 rooms, good stable and carriage-house. Apply on the premises, or to JAS. W. PRATHER, 267 Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth. fe8 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOT—For a term of years—The lot of ground on the north side of Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, adjoining Waters & Fox's office, 50 feet front by 150 feet deep. Apply to PHILIP JUDGE, at Louisville Hotel office. fe6 d6

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—And fixtures for sale—under the Louisville Hotel, adjoining ladies' entrance. Inquire of DR. ALEX. FORSYTH, office corner Seventh and Jefferson. fel d8

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with basement and attic, containing 12 rooms, in good order, on corner of First and Walnut sts. Apply to GREENS & CO., 91 West Main st. jall dtf

FOR RENT—28 ACRES RICH GARDEN LAND—Adjoining the city has on it a two-story brick house; fine vegetable cellar; good well in the yard. Apply at KENNEDY & ... 'S coal office, 154 Third street. de1 dtf

LOST.

LOST—DIARY-BOOK—Containing $5 and papers of value only to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at this office. fel0 d2*

FOUND.

FOUND—SPECTACLES—On Friday last, on Fifth street, between Main and Market, a pair of gold spectacles, which the owner can get by applying at this office, proving property, and paying charges of advertising. fel0 d2

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Gentlemen, either day or weekly can be accommodated at No. 167 Sixth street. Best references given and required. fel0 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of MICHAEL THOMAS, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed May 28, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 5th day of March, 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. fel Fr2

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

I WILL, on first Monday in March next, sell, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in Hopkinsville, Ky., 350 acres best Christian county land, on the east side of Cock's Mill road, 10 miles south of Hopkinsville, 225 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, remainder finely timbered. Terms—10 per cent. of purchase money in hand; remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest from date. Will divide land to suit purchasers. Sale to pay debts which I cannot otherwise control. For particulars apply to R. J. Davis, at Hopkinsville.

R. J. DAVIS.
fe7 eodtm

FOR SALE

THE OSBORNE HOUSE, including five acres of land, situated at the crossing of the Memphis and Louisville and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, and terminus of the Mississippi Central Railroad, at Humboldt, Tennessee. There are now

Five Daily Mail Trains Breakfasting and Three for Supper.

The house contains about forty rooms, with all the necessary out houses, good wells, etc. Such property is seldom in the market, and capitalists should examine premises if they wish to secure the best paying property in West Tennessee. The house property run, will pay for itself in two years. Will be offered to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870. Terms made known on day of sale.

BARNES & ROS.
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Valuable Muhlenberg County Lands at Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Nelson Circuit Court, rendered at the April term, 1869, in the action of J. D. Elliott, et al., plaintiffs, against Henry Nichols, et al., defendants, the undersigned commissioner will, at the court-house door, in the town of Greenville, Muhlenberg county, Ky., on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1870, (it being County Court day,) expose to sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months, in equal installments, the tract of land mentioned in said decree as lying in Muhlenberg county, Ky. Said tract of land contains about 600 acres, and lies on Green river, about 12 miles below the town of South Carrollton, Ky.; 300 acres of said tract lie immediately on the river, and is of good farming land and well timbered; plenty of poplar and oak timber, suitable for stave timber; 100 acres lie in the ridges, and upon said 100 acres there is a

VALUABLE COAL BANK.

The Commissioner, in making said sale, will offer said land both in parcels and in whole, and will accept such bids as will bring the most money.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with good security, bearing interest from date, and having the force of a judgment. A lien will be retained upon said land to secure the payment of the purchase price. This Jan. 28, 1870.

THOS. W. MORGAN, Comm'r.
ja5 d29